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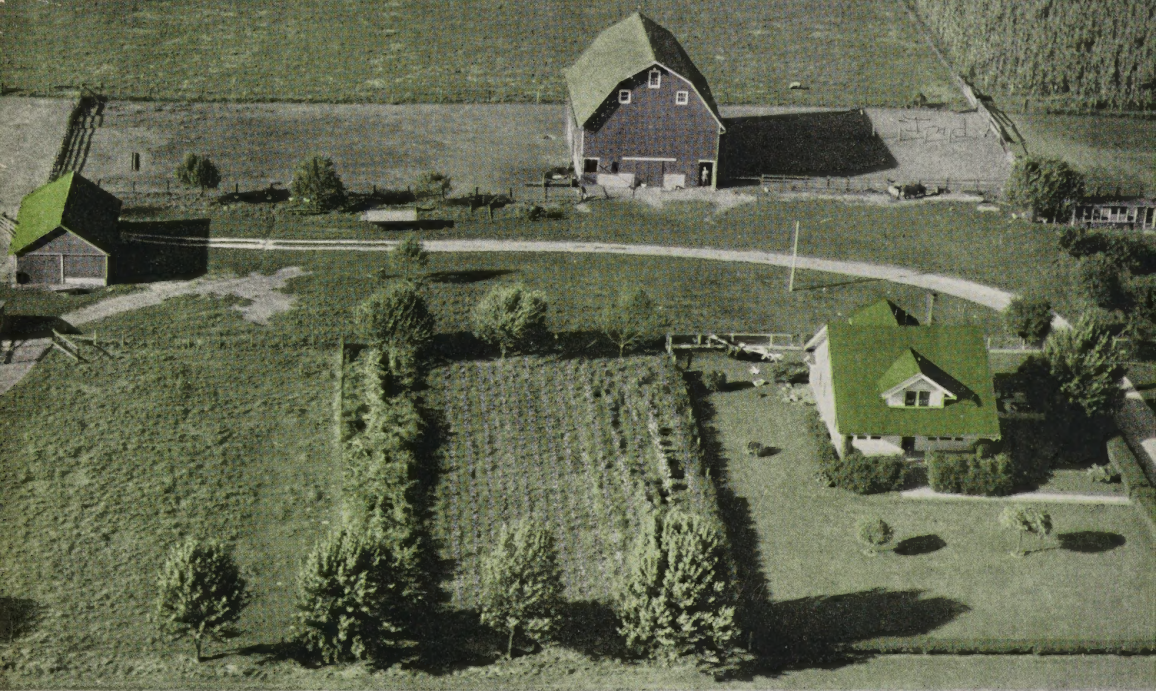
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Department of Agriculture

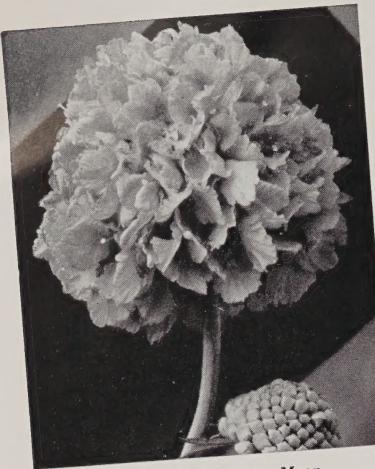
The Western Seed Co.

1425 15th St. ★ DENVER, COLORADO

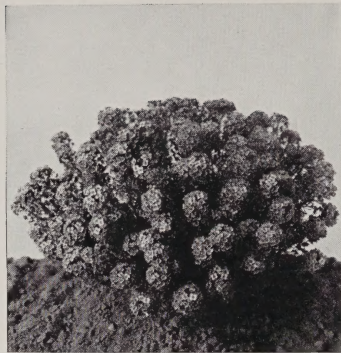


1943





SCABIOSA, Blue Moon
All-America Selections—Honorable Mention
 Page 43, No. 1339



ALYSSUM, Violet Queen
 Page 33, No. 1007



LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial
 Page 38, No. 1192

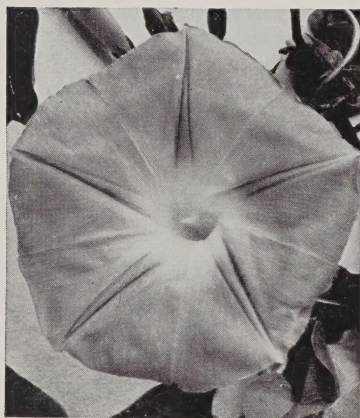
NEW EASILY GROWN ANNUAL

FLOWERS

Recommended for Your

1943 Garden

SPECIAL OFFER 75¢
 1 Packet Each, Postpaid



MORNING GLORY, Clark's Heavenly Blue
 Page 40, No. 1229



MARIGOLD, Little Giant
 Page 39, No. 1214



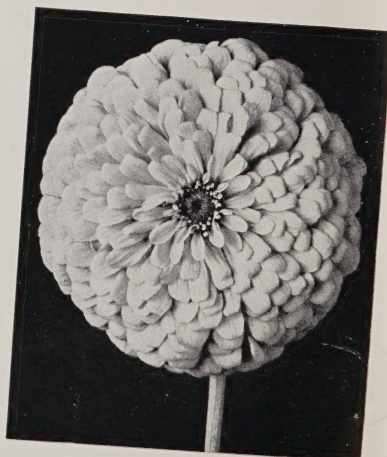
STATICE, Market Growers Blue
 Page 43, No. 1356



MARIGOLD, Harmony
 Page 39, No. 1219



PETUNIA, Glow
All-America Selections—Silver Medal
 Page 41, No. 1284



ZINNIA, Golden Queen
 Page 45, No. 1466

We Strive to Grow and Sell the Nation's Best Seeds **AND OUR CUSTOMERS BELIEVE WE DO**

OUR STORE



We maintain for the convenience of those in the vicinity of Denver, a retail store where a welcome awaits you. We invite you to our store. Whether you buy or not, we will gladly go into your farming or gardening problems. Perhaps we can

offer some profitable and timely suggestions. At left is a picture of our modern retail store located at 1425 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colorado. We also have three warehouses comprising over 44,000 square feet of floor space where we carry a large and complete line of farm and garden supplies. However, many items are short.

DEMAND FOR FARM CROPS

Growers have been told by Secretary Wickard of the Department of Agriculture that an increase of many farm items are not only wanted but necessary.

Many men have been taken off of the farms, and are now in the army or industries where they no longer are producers of foods, but instead are consumers of farm crops. This situation has resulted in a shortage the past season but indications are that the shortage for 1943 may be very serious unless labor is to remain on the farm, as the agricultural industry cannot maintain its volume without manpower. And America cannot expect farmers to continue to work 70 to 80 hours a week and have a standard for city workers of 40 hours.



Extensive trials of different vegetables to find those best adapted to Western soils and conditions.

COST OF PRODUCING CROPS

The cost of producing crops on account of labor, etc., is getting higher and higher. So good seeds, more than ever before, play a very important part, for with higher costs a failure is serious. It costs no more to produce a good crop from good seeds than a poor crop or a failure from poor seeds. So the first step every planter should take is to secure good quality seeds.

The old saying "Western Seeds for Western Growers" is a safe guide. Our seed is put up under the "Gold Seal" trade mark, and it is your protection in the garden and on the farm.

We operate numerous farms and trial grounds throughout Colorado, Arizona and California, a good portion of which is devoted to seed production and to extensive field trials of the seed we sell.

We have our own seed analyst and a seed testing laboratory. Every lot of seed we sell is tested for purity and germination. We do not guess. You can depend on Gold Seal Seeds.

SHORTAGES OF SEEDS

Shortages of seeds are far more serious now than during the first world war. Besides having the sources of supplies for seeds from foreign countries entirely cut off, the crops of many vegetable, flower and field seeds that are produced in the United States unfortunately are far below normal due largely because of labor shortage in the production as well as in the harvesting of the seed. At no time have producers of seed crops experienced such a serious shortage of help.

Also America is sending under the Lend-Lease enormous quantities of seed to our Allies, and the crops of many vegetable, flower and field seeds that are produced in the United States are far below what was anticipated.

FIELD SEED PRICES

Quantity prices on field seeds are not stated for the reason that they cannot be accurately determined at the time the catalog is printed. As field seeds move in larger volume than garden seeds, stocks and markets are constantly changing. We, therefore, issue price lists to meet these conditions and they will be mailed to interested parties upon request.

Or, if you have an idea of the variety or kind and approximate amount of Field Seeds you may require, send us your list and we will, without obligation to you, gladly make Special F.O.B. or Delivered Prices.

Our Field Seeds are described in this catalog on pages 59 to 67.



FREE OFFERS

See Page 30

The Western Seed Co.

Retail Store
1421-23-25 Fifteenth Street

Warehouses: 1512 Blake Street, and
1600 Bassett Street

ELMER HARTNER
President

R. E. PATTERSON
Manager

DENVER, COLORADO

Our Guarantee

Our seeds, plants and nursery stock are sold to you with the express understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and **CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY**. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible, in any way for the crop.

Growers and Distributors of WESTERN GROWN GARDEN SEEDS

This is our thirty-third annual issue of our seed book. If you have planted Gold Seal seeds before, you know that they are reliable and tested. You can buy Gold Seal Seeds with the assurance that they are carefully grown, handled and are of very high quality.

Vegetable Seed is a very important department in our business. Good vegetable seed was the foundation on which The Western Seed Company business was built—in fact, the first three years Vegetable Seeds were the only kind of seeds we sold and today we are one of the foremost and leading Vegetable Seed handlers in America. This is due to:

- 1 Our consistent policy of quality.
- 2 Our advantageous position as large growers and shippers of all kinds of vegetables, enabling us to know the best strains and varieties adapted to our western country.
- 3 Our constant testing of the seeds we sell, for purity, germination and adaptability to this western country.

ASPARAGUS SEED

CULTURE: Sow seed thick in rows 20 inches apart. Use plenty of water for the seed has a hard hull. After the plants start growing do not cultivate as this will injure the roots. The following spring the roots must be dug, separated and transplanted in the field or garden, making trenches about 4 inches deep, 6 inches wide; place roots, crown up, 20 inches apart. Leave the rows 3½ feet apart. If you do not care to wait and raise your own roots we can supply you with two-year-old roots of the varieties listed below.

MARY WASHINGTON. (Re-selected.) Very productive. Best rust resistant strain, selected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Produces rich, thick, dark green stalks, tinted darker at tips. It is the earliest and fastest growing variety.

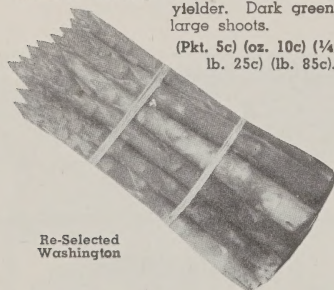
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

PARADISE. A new large rust resistant asparagus which will produce a crop of large heavy, rich green stalks. One year earlier than other varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

EARLY GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL. (Gold Seal Quality.) The best of the European varieties. Does very well in western territory and a very heavy yielder. Dark green large shoots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c).



Re-Selected
Washington

ARTICHOKE. GREEN GLOBE. Are cultivated for their cone heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with heavy covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years. Cultivation limited in this section.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 80c) (¼ lb. \$2.50).

ARTICHOKE. JERUSALEM or POTATO. A dandy hog feed, heavy bearer. See page 31.

BEANS We Recommend Only Those We Know to Be Heavy Producers

CULTURE: Beans must not be planted until danger of frost is past and the soil is quite warm. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 2½ to 3 feet apart for field culture. Space the seed 2 to 3 inches apart in the row and cover with 1 to 2 inches of soil. For a continuous supply make sowings every 2 weeks until 10 weeks before the first expected frost. Beans are more delicious and bear longer when picked before fully matured. Give frequent and shallow cultivation until blossoms appear. A packet will plant about 25 feet of row; 1 lb., 100 feet; 60 lbs. to an acre.

GREEN PODDED BEANS

BOUNTIFUL or EARLY SIX WEEKS. 49 days. Is the earliest of the green varieties. A very productive bean, pods are about 5 inches long, straight, handsome, rather light green flat and of good quality. Is very popular on Eastern Markets.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINES.

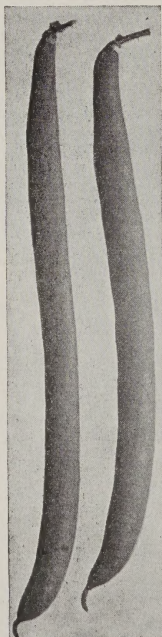
51 days. Well adapted to Colorado and is of especially fine variety in that they are stringless, of good texture, about 5½ inches long, almost round, very productive and sturdy grower, quite resistant to field diseases.

LANDRETH STRING-

LESS. 52 days. Is in reality a greatly improved Burpee's Stringless. Pods are longer, slightly more round, flesh more tender, less fibrous, and no strings. Is a 15 per cent heavier yielder than Burpee's and a good shipping variety.

FULL MEASURE.

(Gold Seal Quality.) 54 days. One of the finest beans that can be grown because, besides



Tendergreen
Stringless
All-America Selections
Gold Medal

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



Where this insignia appears in this catalog it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of merit and have received an award in the All-America Selections Trials.

being absolutely stringless, the texture of the pod never grows coarse but remains tender and meaty after the bean is fully matured. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, round, straight and firm.



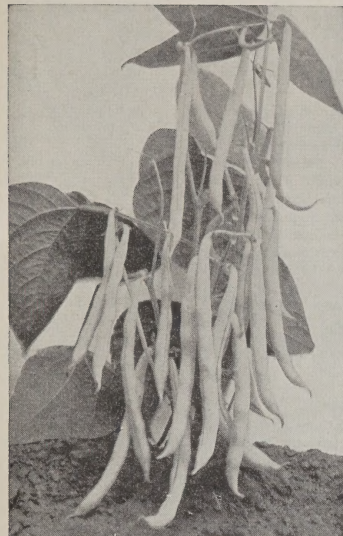
TENDERGREEN or ASGROW STRINGLESS. 54 days. Pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, being absolutely stringless, straight, round, dark green, meaty and free from fibre and remain in this condition longer than any other variety. We have found this variety quite resistant to blight and other diseases and recommend it for main crop.

GIANT STRINGLESS. 55 days. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Light green stringless pod 6 inches in length, round, and fairly straight.



Full Measure

BEANS—Each Year More Growers Choose Western Grown Seeds



Round Pod Kidney or Brittle Wax

WAX PODDED BEANS

ROUND POD KIDNEY or BRITTLE WAX. 54 days. An outstanding sort for home use and for the shipping trade. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods handsome in appearance, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, extremely brittle; fleshy, absolutely stringless and fibreless; the best of the round podded wax varieties.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. 53 days. A desirable home and market garden variety. Plants strong and productive. Pods round, slightly curved, brittle and absolutely stringless. Seed solid black.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX. A much improved type of Golden Wax. Pods are stringless, smooth, symmetrical flat, light golden color, very tender, 5 to 6 inches long, almost an inch longer than improved Golden Wax.

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD (Green.) 67 days. The best known and most popular pole bean. Good for home and market garden, and for canning. Pods 7 to 9 inches long, practically round, curved, with undulating surface, meaty, of good quality. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over long season. Slightly stringy, fibreless, very brittle.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Wax). 66 days. The best wax podded pole bean. Vines are strong, producing pods 6 to 8 inches long, coming in very abundant clusters, pods very broad, thick and fleshy, of golden yellow to creamy white.

SHELL BEANS

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRAN-BERRY. 56 days. Also called Dwarf Cherry. Used for snap beans, and also for green shell beans which are edible in 62 days. Pods green at early stage, changing to greenish yellow splashed with carmine at maturity; semiround, stringless, prolific. We can supply dwarf bush or tall climbing varieties.

BROAD WINDSOR or FAVA. A late variety for use as a green shelled bean. Plants are very large and upstanding, pods glossy green. At eating stage the beans are light green, broad, flat, and usually three to a pod. Also edible when dry. Seed reddish brown with black eyes.

FOR FIELD BEANS, KIDNEY BEANS, NAVY BEANS, Etc. See page 67.

LIMA BUSH OR BUTTER BEANS

CULTURE: Planting and care of Limas same as other Bush Beans, except 4 inches apart in row and for best yield a warm, sandy loam is desirable.

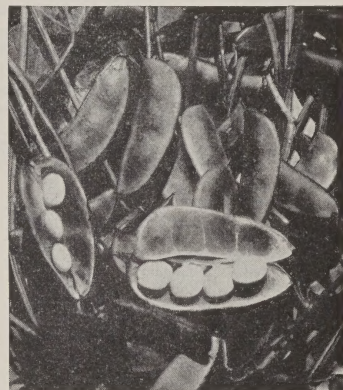
HENDERSON'S. 70 days. The earliest variety. Used largely by canners. Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy; pods flat, containing 3 to 4 flat, light green beans or seed, of excellent flavor. Best yields obtained on warm sandy loam. Dry beans creamy white.

FORDHOOK BUSH. 76 days. Plants strong, pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches. 3 to 5 large green beans.

BURPEE IMPROVED. 78 days. Plants large, vigorous, very productive pods large, 5 inches averaging 5 seeds.

ASTEC or COLORADO CREAM BUTTER. Easy to grow and adapted to our western country. Seed large, white, oval and used as green shell bean or dried.

BABY POTATO BUSH LIMA. Here at last is a small, thick seeded Butter Bean with a real Butter Bean flavor. It is early and prolific. Plants grow 12 to 16 inches high, pods are large and well filled for a baby lima.



Baby Potato Bush Lima (New)
All-America Selections—Silver Medal 1940

BEAN PRICES

	Pkt.	Postpaid 1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.	Not Postpaid 10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Bountiful	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$1.90	\$2.50	\$20.00
Stringless Black Valentine.....	.05	.15	.40	1.80	2.25	18.00
Landreth Stringless .....	.05	.15	.45	2.00	2.75	22.00
Full Measure .....	.05	.15	.50	2.10	3.00	25.00
Tendergreen (Asgrow Stringless).....	.05	.15	.45	2.00	2.75	23.00
Giant Stringless .....	.05	.15	.40	2.00	2.75	22.00
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.05	.15	.45	2.00	2.75	24.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.05	.15	.45	2.00	2.75	23.00
Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.05	.15	.45	1.90	2.50	22.00
Kentucky Wonder Green.....	.05	.15	.45	1.80	2.25	20.00
Kentucky Wonder Wax .....	.05	.15	.45	1.80	2.25	20.00
Horticultural .....	.05	.15	.45	1.80	2.25	20.00
Broad Windsor .....	.05	.15	.45	2.10	3.00	25.00
Henderson's Lima .....	.05	.15	.45	1.90	2.50	20.00
Fordhook .....	.05	.15	.45	1.90	2.50	21.00
Burpee Improved .....	.05	.15	.45	1.90	2.50	21.00
Baby Potato Bush Lima.....	.05	.15	.45	2.00	2.75	23.00
Aztec or Colorado Cream Butter.....	.05	.15	.45	2.00		

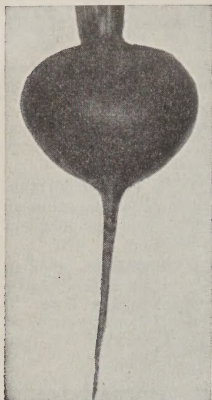
25 lbs. at 100 lb. rate

We Especially Recommend These Varieties

BEANS—(Green) Tendergreen.
BEANS—(Wax) Brittle Wax.
BEETS—Detroit Special Strain.
BROCCOLI—Italian Green Sprouting.
CAULIFLOWER — (Early) Mount Blanc.
CAULIFLOWER—(Late) White Mountain No. 16.
CABBAGE—(Early) Golden Acre.
CABBAGE—(Late) Evergreen Hollander.
CABBAGE RESISTANT—Detroit and Resistant Globe.
CANTALOUPE—Queen of Colorado.
CARROT—Supreme Danvers and Imperator.
CUCUMBER—The Colorado.
LETTUCE—(Head) N. Y. 55.
LETTUCE—(Leaf) Grand Rapids.
ONION—Mountain Danvers and Sweet Spanish.
PEAS—Giant Podded Shipper and Laxton's Progress.
RADISH—Scarlet Globe.
TURNIP—Purple Top Globe.

TABLE BEETS — Grown for Purity, Tested for Germination

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Detroit Dark Red

CULTURE: Beets thrive best in deep, rich sandy soil, one which the roots can penetrate easily. Seed may be sown in the early spring as soon as ground can be worked; later sowings for continuous supply, every two or three weeks until the middle of July. Sow seed in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cover 1 inch deep. Thin plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. A packet will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

EARLY EGYPTIAN. 57 days. This is one of the best varieties for forcing and early planting. While young it is very sweet and tender and oval in shape and presents a fine appearance, but with continued growth it becomes broader and fatter.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 80c) (½ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.50).

EARLY WONDER. 60 days. Valuable as a first early variety. Tops medium small, erect. Roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap root. Flesh blood red with zones of somewhat lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.40).

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Special Strain). 62 days. Almost globe in shape with small tap root and of fine quality. Vermilion color, of very attractive appearance when bunched. Very satisfactory for market garden and as a shipping sort.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (½ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$2.25).

SPECIAL TEXAS CROSBY. Similar to regular Crosby Egyptian except that it has a light or strawberry red skin instead of dark red. Bred especially for Texas markets.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.40).

OHIO CANNER. A fine new market garden variety. Tops medium, roots a flattened globe in shape, smooth oxblood red, flesh dark red.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25).

SWISS CHARD

CULTURE: Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The midrib when boiled makes delicious greens or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall.

LARGE RIBBED DARK GREEN LEAVED.

52 to 62 days. Large, smooth dark green leaves with silvery white stems, which are tender and of fine flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).

LUCULLUS. 52 to 62 days. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.25).



Lucullus Chard



Early Italian Green Sprouting

BROCCOLI

(Italian Green Sprouting)

A vegetable especially adapted to Colorado. Culture is the same as for cauliflower but it is much easier to grow and does not require protecting heads by tying. A rapid grower producing bluish green heads in center of plant about 90 days after planting. After original head is cut, the plant produces many branches which also bear smaller heads of best quality.

EARLY ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING.

Our stocks are noted for their great uniformity and fine quality of flowered heads.

Extra Early Strain. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.45) (lb. \$4.50).

Medium Early Strain. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.45) (lb. \$4.50).

DETROIT DARK RED. (Our New Special Strain.) 70 days. Main crop table beets for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap root. This is especially bred for uniformity in shape, color and general appearance. Flesh very dark color, the zones are so inconspicuous that the flesh appears as a solid ball of blood red meat and remains tender and of the highest quality until roots are full grown.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.60).

PERFECTED DETROIT. 70 days. A strain of recent development.

Comes 90 per cent true to dark shade red and does not show white rings. Roots little smaller; smooth, globe-shaped and tops shorter than regular Detroit; desirable for bunching.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.70).

STOCK BEETS. See Page 67.



Perfected Detroit
All-America—
Award of Merit

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

They can be successfully grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage and require the same method of culture. They mature best in the autumn after the weather becomes cool.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. Plant dwarf and compact, 20 inches tall, covered with small firm sprouts.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) (¼ lb. \$2.00).



Stock or Mangel Beets

See Page 67

CAULIFLOWER~

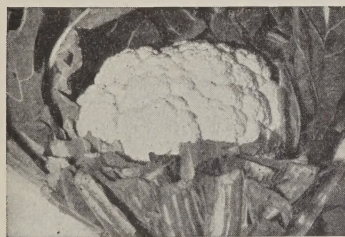
APPROVED BY THE SEVEREST CRITICS

SUPPLY OF CAULIFLOWER SEED

We are fortunate in having a limited supply of Holland and Denmark grown cauliflower seed which we reserved and carried over from the 1941 crop. Germination is excellent. We also have some 1942 American grown seed at lower prices, but we recommend the imported seed.

CULTURE: For early June crops with altitudes about the same as Denver, sow seed in hotbeds during February. For higher altitudes, later planting is best. Plants should be gradually hardened off before setting out in the field, which should be done shortly after the first of April. For midseason crops plant seed in cold frames. For late crops plant seed in May and after plants are 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to field about June 15th. Cauliflower is grown much in the same manner as Cabbage. To make the best, largest and whitest heads the plants need cool, moist weather, well enriched soil and thorough cultivation. After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around them and tied, thus to produce snowy white heads. Cauliflower is very sensitive and extreme care is necessary in growing the plants. Be careful that the hotbeds are not kept too warm and plants grow too tall and spindly, nor must the roots at any time be allowed to become dry either in the plant bed or in the field. A packet will produce about 150 plants, an ounce about 3,000 and four ounces are required for an acre. (Cauliflower worms can be controlled by the use of CUBOR without danger of poisoning. See page 68.)

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Mount Blanc

MOUNT BLANC. This has proven to be the wonder variety of cauliflower. It yields more marketable heads per acre than any other early variety. Especially adapted to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. It grows on a short stem with heavy foliage closely set. The crop heads simultaneously. Three cuttings usually clear the field. Especially recommended for extra early crop and late fall crop for fall. This variety has given wonderful results in San Luis Valley, Canon City, Pueblo, Denver, Phoenix, etc., in fact wherever grown. For late crop sow the seed in May, transplant to fields in June and crop will be ready in September.

(Pkt. 30c) (¼ oz. \$1.25) (oz. \$3.75) (lb. \$48).

EXTRA EARLY MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL or ORIGINATOR'S SUPER SNOWBALL. Best suited for the extra early crop. It is a fast grower and very fast maturing. Be prepared to tie the leaves just as soon as the small heads begin to show and you can expect the entire crop to mature at practically the same time. Produces a strong plant with good sized, pure white heads, covered with plenty of dark green foliage.

(Pkt. 30c) (¼ oz. \$1.25) (½ oz. \$2.00) (oz. \$3.75) (lb. \$48.00).

MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL. A medium early variety that produces a heavy yield of fine quality heads which are pure white, compact, deep and heavy. Foliage is heavy and dark green with good rib. Many growers are partial to this variety for main crop. Does not head all at one time.

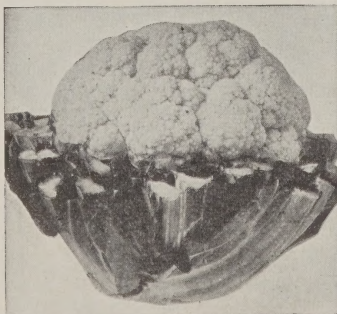
(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 65c) (oz. \$2.25) (lb. \$30).

EARLY COPENHAGEN SNOWBALL. Selected.) An old favorite early Erfurt strain. Produces good white heavy heads. While this is an early variety, yet, it is used mostly for midseason and late crops.

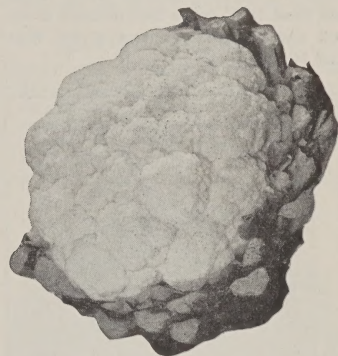
(Pkt. 25c) (¼ oz. \$1.10) (oz. \$3.75) (lb. \$47).

MAXINE SNOWBALL or SELF PROTECTING SNOWBALL. It is second early and a heavy yielder of even-sized and very firm heads. The foliage is very dense and overlaps the tender flower, thus protecting it from the hot sun and making it an almost sure crop.

(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 70c) (½ oz. \$1.50) (oz. \$2.50) (lb. \$30.00).



Extra Early Mountain Snowball



Snowdrift No. 16

SNOWDRIFT NO. 16. (Imported seed.) After many years of growing cauliflower for market and selling seed we have come to the conclusion that this is the best main and late crop variety. In fact we planted this fall on our vegetable farm in Arizona 300 acres of this variety and harvested a wonderful crop of cauliflower. Plants are vigorous, leaves long and erect, forming a good protector for the deep well rounded heads. We still have some European grown seed on hand.

(Pkt. 30c) (¼ oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$3.50) (lb. \$48).

WHITE MOUNTAIN. Heads are deep, heavy, pure white with good foliage which stands erect protecting the head. If sown at the same time as Mount Blanc, crop will be ready just following our Mount Blanc. The seed we have to offer of this variety is American grown. This past season we made several trials of this American grown seed and found it produces fine large heads but is a little later than the imported.

(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 70c) (oz. \$2.50) (½ lb. \$9.00) (lb. \$32.50).

HARTNER'S SPECIAL SNOWBALL. A beautiful main crop cauliflower. Heads are deep balloon shaped, very regular, and well protected with heavy dark green foliage.

(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 70c) (oz. \$2.50) (lb. \$30).

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. See page 31.

FOR APHIS USE BLACKLEAF 40

WORMS, ETC., USE CUBOR

See Page 68

CABBAGE—Only Varieties Tested by Us and

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

For Cabbage Seed, Cabbage Plants, and Cabbage Information, We Are Headquarters.

We are large growers and shippers of Cabbage, growing and shipping hundred of cars yearly. We test and try out on our vegetable farms, every new introduction of cabbage and the varieties listed herein are those found to be best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the West and Middle West.

CULTURE: The ground should be well fertilized, deeply plowed (fall plowed if possible). For early planting sow seeds of the early varieties in hotbeds the first part of February. For second early, sow in March and April, in hotbeds or cold frames. For late varieties, sow outside in April and May. The plants should be set in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows, according to the richness of the soil—the richer the soil the closer they may be grown. A packet of seed will produce about 250 plants, 1 oz. about 3,000 plants, and ¼ lb. will plant an acre. We recommend using Cubor for worms, and Nicotine or Cubor for Aphids. See page 68. If your soil is infected with disease, we recommend planting only disease-resistant varieties listed on next page.



Golden Acre—Selected

GREEN ACRE. 68 days. A new type of extra early round headed cabbage. In some respects very similar to Golden Acre except that heads are larger, more solid and heavier. The head and leaves have a better color being a glossy dark green color but matures a few days later. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$5.00).

EUROPEAN MARKET. 70 to 72 days. European Market is both early and a heavy yielder. It follows Golden Acre, being only about 6 days later but is a much heavier yielder and a better header. It is about 4 days earlier than Copenhagen Market and produces a heavier yield of round, solid heads of nice green color. It is an excellent shipping variety.

Sold out.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 74 to 76 days. A splendid early, round head sort, head averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, makes it very popular with the market gardeners, being short stemmed and maturing the heads all at the same time. Gold Seal Quality. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 to 85 days. Heads are good size, solid, round in shape, good green color. It matures a little later than Copenhagen Market and just before the Hollander and Danish Roundhead. Excellent shipping and early kraut variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$4.75).

DANISH ROUNDHEAD SHORT STEM. (Selected.) (Gold Seal Quality.) 98 to 105 days. This is the most popular of all late varieties. It is an earlier, shorter stemmed, improved strain of the Danish Ballhead. The heads are the right market size, very solid and heavy.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$4.75).

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER SHORT STEM. Genuine. 100 to 110 days. Is our own introduction. You cannot get the genuine strain except in Gold Seal packages. Evergreen Hollander excels in quality—the heads are uniform, solid, heavy, and crisp. A very heavy yielder. It is a little later in maturing than the Danish Roundhead. It retains its rich green color longer than any other variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).



Copenhagen Market

DANISH BALLHEAD SHORT STEM HOLLAND. (Gold Seal Quality.) 100 to 110 days. If planted on good ground a large yield can be expected, for the heads are all of a good size, deep round, very solid and interior very compact. Desirable for shipping, storage or high quality kraut. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$4.50).

NEW YORK STATE BALLHEAD. A very carefully bred and selected strain of Danish Ballhead originated in New York. Produces very uniform crop, perfectly ball shaped, good sized heads born on short stems. By many it is preferred to Penn State Ballhead.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$4.75).

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. 105 to 110 days. This short stem variety is a special production of the Penn State College. It is an extremely fine strain of Short Stem Hollander. Heads attractive, flattened globe shaped, 6 to 7 inches deep.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.40) (½ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$5.00).



European Market

Found Adapted to Western Soil and Climate Are Listed

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Resistant Detroit

YELLOW DISEASE RESISTANT STRAINS

Ground that has been planted year after year with cabbage often becomes infested with disease. These strains have been bred to resist the disease known as "Cabbage Yellows", and remarkable results are obtained and we recommend them highly.

RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE or RESISTANT DETROIT. 65 days. Same as Regular Golden Acre except as name implies, bred to resist yellows.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (½ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$4.50).

RESISTANT COPENHAGEN MARKET. 74 days. Same as Regular Copenhagen, but resistant to yellows.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (½ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$4.50).

RACINE MARKET. A highly disease resistant early variety similar to Copenhagen Market, leaf color is gray green rather than yellow green. It is dependable, early and uniform. Heads round and solid. Excellent type for early shipping.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

MARION MARKET. 77 days. Selected from Copenhagen Market but later in maturity and more of a blue-green foliage. Heads are larger, coarser and heavier yielding than regular Copenhagen Market. An excellent midseason cabbage.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

GLOBE. 82 days. Selected from Glory of Enkhuizen. A fine midseason round head type maturing a few days later than Marion Market. The heads are globe shaped, very compact, and have small cores. This variety widely used for kraut. Very resistant to disease.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER. Disease resistant. 100 days. A very fine strain of Holland cabbage which is disease resistant. Heads are large round, solid, and a dark green color which is maintained late in the season. Our trials have shown that this variety is 90 per cent resistant

and we consider it the most resistant of all late varieties. On good ground they should be planted close to keep heads from growing too large.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

WISCONSIN BALLHEAD. Resistant. 95 days. Selected from Danish Ballhead and practically identical in type and season. Round, solid, compact head of medium size, short stem, blue-green foliage. A fine shipping variety and a good keeper. Will produce heavy tonnage even if planted close. Very uniform in type and maturity so that over 90 per cent can be harvested at the first cutting, 97 to 100 per cent resistant. More resistant and uniform than Wisconsin Hollander.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER. Resistant. 100 days. Heads round, slightly flattened on top, solid and compact. Short stem, foliage blue green.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).



Evergreen Hollander

RED CABBAGE

RED HOLLANDER. Disease Resistant. 100 days. A round headed late red cabbage, very uniform, foliage purple red, heads solid and compact. A good storage variety. Highly resistant to yellows.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

EARLY RED ACRE. 82 days. Heads and leaves a dark red purple, heads round, medium sized, and solid. Matures earlier than other varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.50).

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. 105 days. Is a medium-late maturing variety. Heads are round, medium to large, hard, of dark bluish red color.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$4.00).

SAVOY CABBAGE

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. 90 days. The best of the Savoy type for general use; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green, of good quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$4.00).



Red Hollander (Disease Resistant)

CHINESE CABBAGE

This is not a true cabbage and is often called Celery Cabbage. It combines the qualities and flavor of both celery and cabbage and is highly prized as a salad vegetable.

CULTURE: Same as turnip or lettuce. For spring crop plant as soon as danger of frost is over. For fall crop, plant in July. Sow seed in rows 24 inches apart and after established, thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows. Irrigate and cultivate well. Do not allow ground to dry out

CHIHILI OR CELERY CABBAGE. The best and earliest variety is ready to eat in 70 days from seeding. Leaves are long, green and fringed on edge with white mid-ribs; but just before maturing, the leaves tighten and fold over forming torpedo-shaped, firm and compact, bleached, tender sweet heads.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. \$1.10) (½ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$4.00).

WONG BOK. Heads shorter and thicker than Chihili. Compact, tender and well-balanced.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.50).

CABBAGE PLANTS. See page 31.

CARROTS — No Better Quality Seed Can Be Bought

Our Carrot Seeds Are All Selected and Can Be
Depended Upon as They Have Been Tested

CULTURE: For early use sow seeds when the ground is fit to work and for late crops and in sections with altitudes and climates about the same as Denver, carrots may be sown as late as July 1st. Sow the seed in rows 15 inches apart, and when 2 inches high it is best to thin out so that the plants stand 2 inches apart in the row, but for the shipping trade where a long, uniform, even, well colored carrot is desired a new method of planting and growing is found most practical; that is, to plant seed on beds 6 to 8 inches high, scattering the seed in rows 2 inches wide. This can easily be done by using a wide shoe on the drill. As the carrots begin to get a fair size the irrigation ditches are made deeper and the soil is banked higher around the crown of the carrot which prevents green crowns and the deeper ditches result in longer rooted carrots, which are most desirable.

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

NANTES IMPROVED. 70 days. Excellent for home and market garden use. Tops small, not strong enough for good bunching. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor. Practically coreless.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

CHANTENAY, LONG TYPE. 72 days. A very fine new carrot for home and market garden as well as shipping. Medium early. Same as regular Chantenay but roots are longer, more cylindrical, giving it a fine appearance. Flesh crisp and tender, deep orange in color; small core; good, strong top of medium height.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

OXHEART or GUERANDE. 72 days. Desirable for home use; heavy cropper and a good keeper. Roots bright orange, thick, blunt ended, of heart shape. Flesh deep orange; small tops.


(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

SHORT TOP SHIPPER. 75 days. A new strain bred for planting in districts where under certain weather conditions and rich soils, many varieties of carrots produce too large a top which is quite objectionable as a crating or shipping carrot. This carrot is bred for a shorter top, which is dark green, strong enough for good bunching. Roots long, deep orange, largely blunt ended. Flesh bright orange, tender and of good quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

IMPERATOR. 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use and for shipping. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. Roots have sloping shoulders, smooth, deep rich orange; are long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange; extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

 **Imperator**
All-America—
Award of Merit

Long Type Chantenay

TOUCHON. Small core, tops small, roots deep orange, cylindrical, stump-rooted, flesh bright orange, tender and sweet.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

SUPREME DANVERS. A longer, slimmer and smoother Danvers. Roots are deep orange, almost coreless, with smaller tops.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

STREAMLINER. An improved Imperator. More uniform, not as wide at the shoulder as Imperator and also a little darker in color. Very few side roots.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

DANVERS RED CORE. 75 days. This is the same as regular Danvers Half Long, except it is different in that the core is smaller, which in turn means smaller tops. As an eating carrot it is superior. Is a good shipping variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$4.00).

DANVERS HALF LONG. (Our Selected Strain.) 75 days. The best known, most popular, all purpose carrot. It is most largely grown on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots vary in size as to soil conditions and time left to grow, but generally they are 8 to 10 inches in length, tapering uniformly to a slightly blunt point, smooth and handsome. Popular with market gardeners and commercial growers for bunching and shipping.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for stock, and every stock owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his stock an occasional feed of carrots through the winter as an alternative food which is of

decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

LONG ORANGE, IMPROVED. A heavy cropping sort for garden use and for stock. Roots tapered to a point; red-orange in color.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).

YELLOW BELGIAN. Very similar to White Belgian, except for color. Pale yellow skin, with green top; hardy and productive.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.90).

MASTODON or WHITE BELGIAN. This abundant yielder is strictly a stock carrot and grows to be of very large size and partly above ground. Flesh is light cream color, skin above ground is green and is white below ground. Is a good keeper. Plant 2 lbs. to the acre of this seed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 55c) (lb. \$1.85).

CELERY — Quality Seeds Produce Quality Vegetables

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

SELF-BLANCHING

CULTURE: For self-blanching or summer varieties, seed is started in holedbeds the middle of March and requires close attention, keeping the seedbed moist and giving plenty of air. Plants should be set out any time between the 1st and 20th of May. Best results are obtained from double rows; that is, set plants on each side of the irrigating ditch. Set plants 8 inches apart in the rows, and double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Self-blanching Celery requires close attention and plenty of cultivation, as it is very injurious to the crop if plants are allowed to stunt, which is caused from lack of cultivation and improper irrigation. Celery requires plenty of water, but water should not be allowed to stand in the rows.

GARRAMONE'S YELLOW RESISTANT. For 25 years many growers have been losing part or all of their celery crops due to a disease known as "celery yellows". That is, the celery plants very suddenly will stop growing, gradually turn yellow, rot at the base, and die. There seems to be only one remedy and that is, plant yellows resistant seed. There are a number of strains of resistant seed, all of which proved more or less unsatisfactory for this section, until seed of this strain was available, it was developed to its present high quality by the Garramone Brothers, and we can say after many trials and observations that it is the outstanding Golden Self-Blanching Yellow Resistant Celery.

(Pkt. 25c) (oz. \$3.75) (¼ lb. \$12.50).

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. (Tall French Strain.) A variety extensively grown in this district, known as a summer variety and shipped to distant markets. Quick, robust grower, bleaches easily and stalks

golden yellow color. Grows eight inches taller than most summer varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 50c) (oz. 70c) (¼ lb. \$2.65) (½ lb. \$4.25) (lb. \$8.00).

LONG JOINTED WONDERFUL. A new strain of Golden Self-Blanching which produces a tall celery with long heavy stalks.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$11.00).

MASTERPIECE. A new early self-bleaching variety of superior quality and appearance. Somewhat disease resistant. We recommend this variety very highly as a summer self-bleaching variety.

(Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$1.50) (¼ lb. \$5.00) (lb. \$15).

MICHIGAN GOLDEN or GOLDEN R. A summer self-blanching bred by Michigan State College for resistance to fusarium yellows, root rot, sliming and crown rot.

(Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$1.90) (¼ lb. \$6.00) (lb. \$23).

Sold in Michigan College sealed packages.

PASCAL CELERY

The finest eating celery grown. It is of strong growth; forms solid, crisp stalks of rich nutty flavor. Blanches easily to rich creamy white and is very brittle. Retains its color and fresh appearance for a long time.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c) (oz. 75c) (¼ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$8.00).

grown in the field or a slower method of bleaching can be done by boarding; that is, by placing 12 inch boards on edge on each side of the rows. For celery to be carried over after November 1st protection against freezing is necessary, which is done by placing the celery in trenches about 12 to 14 inches wide and deep enough so that when the field plants are taken up with plenty of roots and placed in the trench, just the very top leaves are above the ground. Time required to bleach depends upon how well matured the celery is when placed in the trench. Also on the temperature, warmer the trench the faster celery bleaches.

HARTNER'S NEW "A" STRAIN GIANT PASCAL. This is the result of years of

breeding at Denver. It grows larger than any other strain, but of medium height and not tall and slender. Plants have thick, large, well rounded, firm stalks of finest flavor. This strain is highly suited for summer Pascal and winter storage Pascal.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. \$1.50) (¼ lb. \$5.00) (lb. \$15).

WEIRICH'S STRAIN PASCAL. (Home grown seed). Considered by many leading Pascal Celery growers as the highest development of this important variety of celery. It has had the most careful selection and breeding. Plants large, stalks are medium length, thick and firm. An easy bleaching variety suitable for both papering and trenching, and free from soft stalks and seeder.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c) (oz. 70c) (¼ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$8.00).

UTAH JUMBO PASCAL. A new and better strain of Utah Pascal. Grows taller and thicker, withstands blight better, finer appearance than the old strain of Utah or Golden Crisp. A Celery especially recommended for summer green shipping.

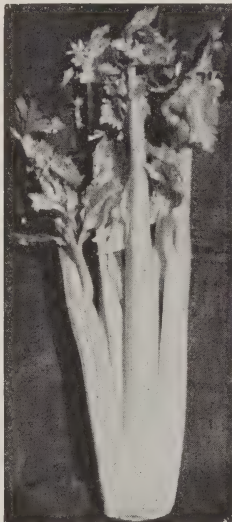
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 60c) (oz. \$1.00) (¼ lb. \$3.50) (lb. \$11.00).

GIANT or GOLDEN PASCAL. A variety of celery grown for its sweet flavor and crisp, nutty stalks, is easier to grow than the self-blanching varieties. Bleaches to a creamy yellow.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).



Garramone's Yellow Resistant



Weirich's Strain Pascal

CULTURE: Pascal and Utah varieties. For earliest crop, to be ready for market or home use about July 15, seed should be sown indoors or in holedbeds around March 5th, and for later crops seed may be sown any time up to the last of April. Late seedlings can be started in cold frames or even in beds out of doors. For early crop transplant to open ground or field about May 1st and for later crop transplanting can be successfully done as late as July 20th. Pascal is usually grown in single rows 30 to 36 inches apart and plants set 8 inches apart in rows or can be grown in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Frequent irrigation but not too much water at a time is best. Soil should not be allowed to bake or become hard. Keep free from weeds. When the plants have about reached their growth, the stalks can be bleached by wrapping paper around each stalk while still grow-



Hartner's Giant Pascal Strain "A"

SWEET CORN

SEEDS MUST HAVE QUALITY
SEEDS MUST HAVE GERMINATION

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Something new. It is replacing, to a great extent, the old open pollinated varieties mainly due to its eating qualities and increased yields. In bringing out Hybrid corn, the original purpose was to produce a corn resistant to Stewart's disease in which success was attained, but also by this inbreeding a highly palatable corn is produced and a much increased yield.

CULTURE: A rich warm sandy soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the West sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts. If planted in rows, make the rows about 3 feet apart and place the seed 14 to 16 inches apart in the rows, covering 1 inch deep with fine soil pressed firmly down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early variety 3 to 3½ feet apart and plant 6 kernels to the hill. For the later sorts, the hills should not be less than 3½ feet apart and when 6 inches high thin so as to leave 3 or 4 plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

CULTURE HYBRID SWEET CORN: It is grown the same as ordinary open pollinated corn except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers find 8 pounds enough. We caution our customers when trying to save their own seed from hybrids as results will not be satisfactory unless crossing is done each year.



Golden Cross Bantam Special Selection

MARCCROSS NORTHERN (Hybrid). 70 days. A very fine variety and the largest eared early yellow hybrid. Ears 7 inches, 12 rows of deep yellow kernels borne on sturdy stalks. A very profitable and popular sort for market gardener and shipping trade. We highly recommend this variety.

EARLIGOLD (Hybrid). 75 days. This is both early and has a large ear. In the vicinity of Denver it will mature in 74 days. Ears 6½ to 7 inches long, very uniform, well filled with 12 to 16 rows of good golden kernels. Plant is quite resistant to wilt.

EARLY BANCROSS (Hybrid). 78 days. This topcrossed Bantam is produced from an especially selected, large eared strain of Golden Bantam. It produces 12 rowed, and color, stalks 5 feet, and heavy 8 inch cylindrical ears of good quality yielders.

TENDERGOLD. 81 days. A good variety maturing ahead of Golden Cross Bantam. Stalk sturdy with good foliage; highly resistant to disease. Ear nearly cylindrical, 12-16 rowed, kernels medium in width and depth, golden yellow, tender and of good quality.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (Hybrid). 85 days. Special selection. Our strain has been greatly improved since it was introduced. Stalks average 6½ to 7 feet in height and are sturdy and straight. Usually bearing two ears on each stalk. Ears are about 8 inches long and have 10 to 14 rows of rich yellow kernels. This is one of the most satisfactory and widely used hybrid. Excellent for gardeners and shippers.

(A) COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID. 90 days. White variety. The ears represent the regular Country Gentleman but this variety will be found to be greatly superior to the old variety. This is especially noted by the uniformity of size and eating quality. It has fine deep kernels and very good eating quality.

OPEN POLLINATED

(Not Hybrids)

YELLOW VARIETIES

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET. 72 days. A recent introduction. One of the best extra early yellow varieties for homes and market gardens. Ears have strong husks and 8 to 12 rows of kernels golden yellow, even size, tender, and sweet, and of good flavor. Very prolific for such an early variety. Especially recommended in place of Golden Nugget or Spanish Gold.



Marccross Northern Hybrid

GOLDEN GEM. 73 days. One of the earliest yellow sweet corn on the market, being 10 days earlier than Golden Bantam. It is also sweet and the ears are about the size of Bantam.

EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM. 82 days. The most popular and largely grown sweet corn. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of dwarf growth, and can therefore be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to a beautiful golden yellow when entirely ripe. Because of its extreme hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather can be planted early. Well adapted to high altitudes and short seasons.

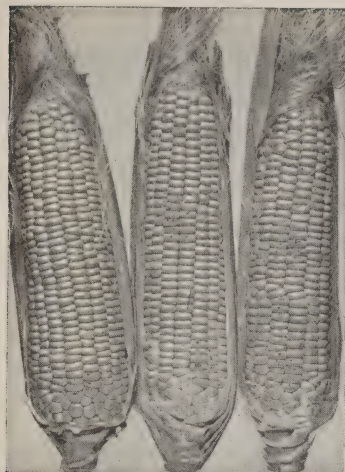
GOLDEN GIANT. 88 days. A midseason yellow variety, the result of crossing Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. Good for home and market garden planting. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16-rowed. Kernels golden yellow.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN. 95 days. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A very fine flavored corn. Large ears of 12 to 14 rows of delicious sweet golden kernels.



Early Golden Bantam

Gold Seal Seeds Have Both



Golden Giant

BLACK MEXICAN. 90 days. Rightly popular for home and market garden use. Ears 8-rowed. Kernels tender, very sweet, white at eating stage, changing to blue-black at maturity.

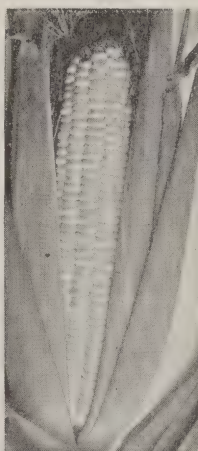
WHITE VARIETIES

EARLY EVERGREEN. 90 days. The ears of this fine corn are 10 inches long, having 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of excellent flavor. A magnificent kind for market gardeners and for second early crop in the home garden. It ripens one week in advance of Stowell's Evergreen but ears are not quite as large. Remains green a long time.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 95 days. A late prolific variety of excellent quality, used widely by canners. Also desirable for home and market gardens for late crop. Stalks often with two ears. Kernels very deep, slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. 97 days. The best known late variety of sweet corn. Highly desirable for home and market garden and used extensively by canners. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 2½ inches thick, uniform, 16 to 20-rowed. Kernels clear white, deep, medium width, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage.

POP CORN. See page 65.



Hartner's Early Pearl

COLLARDS

SOUTHERN or CREOLE. Grown for its large leaves which are cooked as cabbage or greens.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

CELERIAC



Smooth Prague Celeriac

CULTURE: The roots instead of the leaf-stalks of this kind of celery are the part used for food. Are excellent in soups and stews, or cooked and sliced for salad. Seed should be started in hotbeds or cold frames. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 5 inches apart in row. Give thorough cultivation.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.25).

CHIVE PLANTS

See Page 31.

CHICORY

(French Endive)

CULTURE: Sow the seed about 1 inch deep in the open ground in May or June in rows about 18 inches apart. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within 1½ inches of the crown, the side roots broken off, and the main roots shortened to a uniform length of about 9 inches. They are then placed upright 2 inches apart in a trench about 18 inches deep.

WITLOOF. This variety has become very popular for winter salads. It forms a delicious dish when served like Endive or Cos lettuce with French dressing. The leaves and stems blanch easily.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.50).

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE. The roots are popular as a coffee substitute. The young leaves may be used for salad. Culture the same as carrots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

CRESS

GARDEN CRESS or PEPPER GRASS. Much used with lettuce, to which flavor it adds an agreeable pungency.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c).

DILL

(A.) Leaves and stems used for flavoring, especially pickles.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 95c) postpaid.

CORN PRICES

Varieties	Pkt.	Postpaid			Not Prepaid	
		¼ lb.	lb.	\$ lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Marcross Northern	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$1.90	\$2.90	\$25.00
Early Bancross Hybrid.....	.10	.20	.55	1.90	2.90	24.00
Tendergold Hybrid.....	.10	.20	.55	1.90	2.90	24.00
Golden Cross Bantam Special						
Selection Hybrid.....	.10	.20	.50	1.90	2.90	24.00
Country Gentleman Hybrid.....	.10	.20	.55	1.90	2.90	25.00
Golden Early Market .....	.05	.15	.40	1.45	2.00	15.00
Golden Gem .....	.05	.15	.35	1.40	1.85	15.00
Early Golden Bantam .....	.05	.15	.35	1.40	1.75	15.00
Golden Giant .....	.05	.15	.35	1.40	1.85	15.00
Black Mexican .....	.05	.15	.35	1.40	1.90	15.00
Hartner's Early Pearl.....	Sold out.					
Early Evergreen.....	.05	.13	.35	1.35	1.75	15.00
Country Gentleman .....	.05	.13	.35	1.40	1.75	15.00
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.05	.13	.35	1.40	1.75	15.00

CUCUMBERS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Besides Being Dealers
in Seeds, We Are Colo-
rado's Largest Shippers
of Vegetables . . .

*Our Cucumber Seeds Colorado Grown
and Will Produce the Best Crops*



The Colorado
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

CULTURE: Cucumbers prefer a heavy loam. After danger of frost has passed, plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 4 feet apart. Drill about 3 pounds seed to the acre and when plants have 4 or 5 leaves, thin to 1 plant every 18 inches. Cultivate often and irrigate about once a week. Keep the cucumbers picked as fast as they reach the size desired. If fruits are allowed to remain on the vine, the vines cease to bear fruit.

SLICING VARIETIES

EVERBEARING. 55 days. An early and prolific variety. If fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue to bear throughout the season.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$1.75).

WHITE SPINE IMPROVED. 60 days. A very productive early variety. A cucumber that can be used both for slicing and picked when small for pickling. This is our selection. Fruit 8 to 10 inches long.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c) (lb. \$1.50).

DAVIS PERFECT. 65 days. A desirable midseason variety for home garden. Fruits dark green, tapered both ends; flesh crisp and of good quality. Remains green a long time.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$1.75).



CLARK'S SPECIAL. 63 days. An outstanding variety for shipping, and for market gardeners. Holds its color and firmness when handled long distances. Fruit handsome, very dark green color; slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm; remains edible for a long time; very few seeds.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25).



Straight "8"
All-America Selections—Gold Medal



THE COLORADO. (All-America Award.) 67 days. A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on the critical markets. It has become exceedingly popular because of its excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety. The fruit is inclined to taper, especially at the stem end. It is a vigorous, productive variety, highly resistant to unfavorable growing conditions.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.75).

IMPERIAL. 63 days. Very prolific, dark green color and uniform in size, averaging from 10 to 12 inches in length. Straight and free from crippled or little necks. Small seed chamber. Solid, white, firm flesh that is most delicious in flavor. We especially recommend it to growers for outdoor planting, as a shipping cucumber.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$2.50).



Clark's Special
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

VAUGHAN. 70 days. Particularly desirable among the long, late varieties for home garden or forcing. Fruits dark green, symmetrical and attractive. Holds color and crispness well after picking.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.50).

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. 70 days. Excellent for home garden. Where a two purpose variety is desirable it is suitable for pickling and dill size as well as slicing cucumbers. Hardy and prolific. Fruits deep green, straight, slightly tapered; flesh very white and crisp.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25).



STRAIGHT "8". 70 days. Is ideal in shape, size and color. Is uniformly cylindrical, almost from end to end. Averages 8 inches long. Produces very few ill-shaped fruits. Desirable as a shipping variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25).

JAPANESE CLIMBING. 60 days. Distinct climbing sort, used to cover trellises and fences. Fruits weigh 2 pounds; deep green, quite uniform and attractive. The color of ripe fruit is deep russet, traced with netting.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$1.60).

PICKLING VARIETIES

NATIONAL PICKLING. A late development by the National Pickle Association and is claimed to produce more pickles of uniform shape and size than any other variety. Is black spine type, rather blocky in form.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$2.50).



National Pickling

CHICAGO PICKLING. 59 days. Grown extensively for the large pickling establishments throughout the country. Fruit is medium, pointed at each end, deep green color.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10) (lb. \$2.00).

GHERKIN WEST INDIA. Bears small cylindrical green fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter covered with small elastic spines. Excellent as sweet pickles. Seed very small.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c).

These Vegetables Add Variety to Your Menu

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE: A rich, sandy, warm soil produces the best plants and yields the highest number of fruits. Seed should be started indoors or in hot beds sometime during February. Plants should be set out in the garden as soon as danger of frost has passed, in rows three feet apart, the plants two feet apart.



Black Beauty Eggplant

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID. This new variety has proven excellent in many ways. Among them is its heavy yield of early uniform fruits which in size being nearly as large as Black Beauty and which it resembles.

BLACK BEAUTY. The most popular and earliest variety and will continue to bear until frost. Produces large bulbous and rather egg-shaped fruit of rich, dark purplish-black color. Is spineless.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. A spineless purplish fruited variety. Vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit large oval, smooth and dark purple.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Plants are large and upstanding in growth, bears fruit off of the ground. Fruit are elongated cylindrical and purple in color. It is a heavy yielder and highly resistant to blight, and withstands dry weather very well.

All Varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.15) (½ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$4.00).

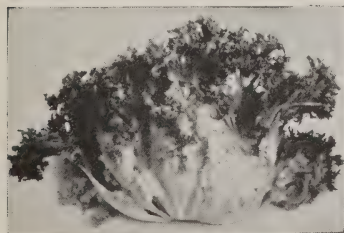
EGGPLANT PLANTS. See page 31.

ENDIVE

CULTURE: For early crop, sow April 15th. For main crop, sow June 15th to July 10th. Sow seed in rows 12 to 24 inches apart and when well established, thin to 1 plant per 10 inches. When nearly full grown, blanch by tying leaves together or covering with litter.

DEEP HEART FRINGED. Somewhat similar in appearance to green curled but more upright in growth, broader leaves, and deeper heart. Ribs are white free from pinkish color, very desirable for market gardens.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).



Deep Heart Fringed

Silver Medal—1940 All-America Selections



FULL HEART BATAVIAN. Broad, thick, wrinkled leaves form a very large head. Much used in soups and stews; also makes excellent salad.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.65).

GREEN CURLED. Leaves finely cut and curled, presenting a very fine appearance.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.65).

GARLIC SETS

We have selected a lot of good, clean bulbs that will all grow. Those who are fond of this vegetable for flavoring can easily raise their own supply. Separate the bulb into cloves and plant 4 inches apart in rows.

(¼ lb. 10c) (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50).

KALE

CULTURE: Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 10 to 18 inches apart. Withstands a great deal of frost.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH (Special). A low, spreading type with dark green curled leaves.

TALL SCOTCH. Grows on stems about 3 feet tall. Leaves curled and dark green.

Either Variety: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 95c).

KOHLRABI



White Vienna Kohlrabi

CULTURE: This vegetable, when young and tender, is fine for table use. Combines the flavor of both cabbage and turnips. For early crop, sow in hotbeds, transplant, and cultivate like early cabbage. For winter use, sow in rows in the middle of June or first of July, transplanting or thinning to 8 inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. 55 to 60 days. Skin light green, flesh white, leaves smooth and short. Well adapted to forcing.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. \$1.00) (¼ lb. \$3.00).



Tall Scotch Kale

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild, delicious root stem or neck. It is much sweeter and milder than the onion, being used mostly for flavoring where the onion taste is desired, or it can be boiled the same as boiling onions and served with butter, salt and pepper. Plant in rows and cultivate the same as onions, except when well grown hill up with earth to get a long, white stem.

AMERICAN FLAG. A well-known, hardy strong growing and productive leek.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN. Stems are large and white. Of very good flavor.

Either above varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 90c) (¼ lb. \$2.40).

SEPTEMBER GIANT. Superior in every respect to the old standard sorts. Produces giant, long, white, straight stalks, with heavy, broad, dark green foliage. Stands a long time. Sold out.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS. See Page 31.

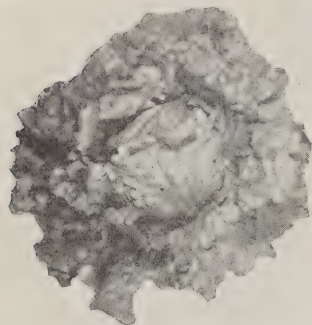


September Giant Leek



LETTUCE ~ Produced from Seed Supplied by

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Imperial No. 815

ICEBERG VARIETIES

CULTURE: Conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, so as to insure steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use. A check in growth from lack of nourishment, moisture or adverse conditions, usually results in tipburn or undersized heads, but the amount of water or irrigations necessary depends a great deal on the soil or ground location and the variety of Iceberg grown. From experience we have found that mixture of one part commercial fertilizer mixed with three parts pulverized manure as a side dressing applied shortly after Lettuce has been thinned gives remarkable results.

After the soil is thoroughly plowed and prepared, drill in rows on a compact seed bed two feet apart, planting seed one-half to one inch deep, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed to the acre. Two weeks after it comes up it is usually large enough to be thinned to single plants to a distance of at least 14 inches. Keep crop clean of weeds at all times. Cultivate thoroughly but not deep. Ground should not become dry but care must be used in irrigating. This crop requires from 75 to 97 days for maturity from seeding to harvest.

Each variety or strain of Iceberg lettuce has its own peculiarities or characteristics. A good lettuce grower takes this into consideration when he selects his seed and in the growing of his crop.

NEW YORK STRAIN AND IMPERIAL STRAIN

In the breeding work of the Iceberg or crisp headed varieties of lettuce, two distinct strains have been developed or segregated. That is, the New York strain and the Imperial strain. In growing head lettuce the first thing to decide is whether you wish to plant the New York strains or the Imperial strains. This decision must depend on the time of the year or season when you wish the crop to mature and your climatic conditions.

Imperial strains are more disease resistant to mildew, root and stem rot, give the largest per cent of solid heads, but more susceptible to tipburn and slime than are the New York strains. Of the Imperial strains 815, I-H Improved 411 and 847 are best suited for the Rocky Mountain regions.

New York strains are the earliest, are less apt to slime or tipburn, produce the larger per cent of good marketable heads during warm weather, than do the Imperial strain. New Yorks do better than Imperials for heading during July, August

and early September. Of the New Yorks, 315, 415, and 915 are best suited for Colorado.

In the past few years the development and introduction of new varieties has been so fast that but few seed houses or planters have been able to keep up with the progress. We have devoted a large acreage in the mountains of Colorado—on our farm south of Denver; also in Arizona and California, to the trials and development of new varieties and strains. We carry in stock and offer to our customers only those varieties which we have found best.

WE RECOMMEND

For Arizona. 152, I-H Improved and 847, outstanding for planting crops to mature in the fall, November and December.

Early spring crop, March and early April. No. 615.

But for late spring crop best of all Nos. 315 and 915.

For Imperial Valley, California. We recommend Imperial 615.

For Salinas Valley, California. We recommend Nos. 152, 415, 847.

For Colorado. Vicinity of Denver: For starting in beds and transplanting to fields Nos. 12, 55, 315 and 915. For early summer (June) Nos. 55, 815 and 411. For late June and early July, 55, 415 and 915. Fall crop 815 and 411. For main crop in mountains of Colorado, 55, 315, 415, 815, 915, and 411.

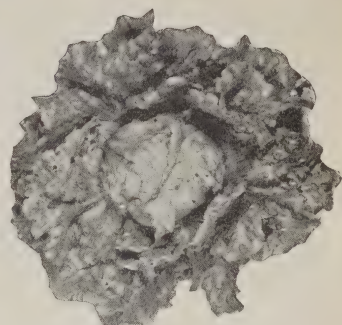
NEW YORK PW 55. All-America selection for 1942. The result of 16 years careful selection. Earliest maturing New York. Sure heading and shows considerable resistance to tipburn. Heads well in summer and early fall. Heads are hard, crisp, well rounded with a good base. This is a new strain of Iceberg which we recommend very highly. In 1942 we planted No. 55 quite extensively and we are inclined to give it No. 1 place for the main crops in the mountains as well as in lower altitudes. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.75).

IMPERIAL No. 411. A new introduction of the Imperial strain which has proven very satisfactory in the Rocky Mountain section, especially when grown to harvest in early June or in late September and October when the weather is not extremely hot. This variety will produce a heavy crop of fine solid heads but No. 411 must not be neglected at heading time and close attention must be given when ready to harvest. Try No. 411, learn its habits.

It will not stand in the field after it has matured. Heads must be cut when ready. Also this variety requires less water just before heading than do other varieties. Too much water and to let it stand in the field after heads are matured will be very apt to cause it to slime.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

ROHCO. A new introduction of the Imperial variety. It is a selection from Imperial 615. Trials show it will produce more marketable heads of highest quality and earlier than regular 615. (Pkt. 15c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).



New York No. 915

IMPERIAL 815. A sturdy robust strain selected from 847. One of the best strains for Colorado but must be grown with care as it is a tight header and if weather is hot will tipburn and slime more quickly than 315 and 915. Will not stand long in the field when ready to harvest. We recommend at least 2 or 3 cuttings. Don't wait until the entire crop has matured. It produces a surprisingly high per cent of No. 1 heads which are large, solid and of fine appearance. Likes frequent and light waterings. Best suited for early summer and late fall crops. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$12.50).

NEW YORK 315. After thorough trials we like 315 very much. Similar to 915 it does stand hot weather better than most other varieties. At heading time it likes liberal amount of water. A rapid grower, heads are large, well formed, and slow to slime or tipburn. This strain was bred from New York No. 515 and is superior to its parent.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$12.00).

NEW YORK 415. Quite similar in habits and growth to 315. Heads are not quite as large, but are a little more uniform. It is adapted to planting on rich soils. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.60) (5 lbs. \$12.00).

NEW YORK No. 915. Our 1939 introduction. One of the most popular of the New York varieties. Heads are good size, uniform and not ribby. Stands hot weather better than most other varieties, slow to tipburn and slime. It has its individual peculiar traits or habits. One is it must have plenty of moisture at heading time. If the ground is allowed to get dry at heading time 915 may bolt to seed.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$12.50).

I-H IMPROVED IMPERIAL. The surest header of the Iceberg varieties either in the New York or Imperial strains, but on account of its unusual tight hard head it is quick to slime, especially in hot weather. Advisable not to have the crop come on during hot weather and should be cut just before the heads are fully matured.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$12.00).

Us Took Highest Honors at the Imperial Valley Fair

(In Competition With About 75 California Entrants Won Special Premium 1938 and First Premium Blue Ribbon 1939 at the Imperial Valley California Fair)

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

NEW YORK 515. A rather obsolete strain of New York now being replaced by newer strains.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.40) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

NEW YORK NO. 12. Heads grow large, seldom cone-shaped and slow to tipburn. A warm weather variety.

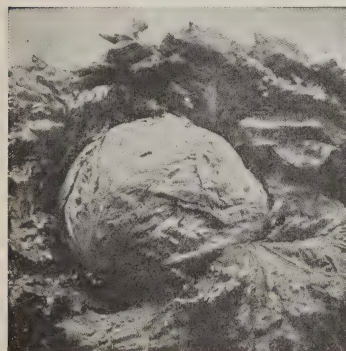
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

IMPERIAL 152. The most extensively used of the Imperial varieties. Especially adapted to Arizona and California for fall crops, but for Colorado we found 815 a better sort. No. 152 produces heavier yields of good solid heads, but quick to slime in warm weather.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 80c) (½ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$12.50).

IMPERIAL 615. A variety that does best in cool weather. Withstands frost and cold better than other varieties, not especially recommended for Colorado but does well in Arizona and California during the winter months.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$9.50).



New York No. 55
(For Description See Page 14)

IMPERIAL 847. A good sturdy variety which heads very well during warm weather, but to slime and tipburn in hot weather is its weakness. Extensively used in central California.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.85) (5 lbs. \$12.50).

IMPERIAL D. Resistant to both brown blight heads and mildew. Does exceptionally well if weather is cold.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (½ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$1.90) (5 lbs. \$8.00).

CURLED AND OTHER VARIETIES

CULTURE: Growing of the loose heading varieties is much the same as the New York varieties but much easier to grow. However, sow in 15-inch rows and thin the leaf varieties to 4 inches apart and the Big Boston to 7 inches apart as soon as a few leaves are formed. For early crop plants can be sown in hotbeds and transplanted to the open field.

HANSON. A very fine large semi-heading variety; leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish green. Crisp and brittle; very fine flavor; very best home garden variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

BIG BOSTON. This is a butter head variety, which means the leaves are somewhat oily and smooth, not crinkled, broad, light green color with a tint of red on edge. Does particularly well during cool weather.

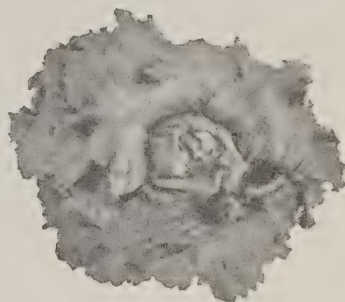
(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

GRAND RAPIDS or IMPROVED BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. (Gold Seal Quality.) Especially adapted for greenhouse culture. Also, the best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long curly and wrinkled leaves. It is easily grown, extremely early, very hardy, tender, crisp, and of rich green color.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

PRIZE HEAD. A large, loose-headed variety, leaves large, very curly, bright green tinted on edges with reddish brown; very crisp, sweet and tender. Desirable for home garden.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).



Prize Head

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender, frilled, of light green color; used for forcing and outdoor planting.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.15).

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Also known as White-Seeded Simpson; loose-headed; leaves much crumpled.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.15).

COS LETTUCE or SALAD ROMAINE. Much esteemed for its fresh crispness. Leaves are long, smooth, narrow, spoon-shaped, folding into loose heads. Culture the same as other lettuces.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CULTURE: A rich, sandy loam and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best melons. Muskmelons or Cantaloupes should not be planted on the same ground two years in succession. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping 8 seeds to the hill. Cover with 2 inches of soil. Rich earth is far better than manure but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. When the plants have five or six leaves thin to two or three of the strongest plants per hill. Cultivate often but not too deep. Should be watered thoroughly about every two weeks.



HALE'S BEST NO. 36 or EARLY HALE'S BEST. 85 days. The most widely grown variety of cantaloupe especially in the west and south for early shipping. Fruits oval; inconspicuous ribbing with heavy netting. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of fine flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50) (5 lbs. \$6.00).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.70) (5 lbs. \$7.50).

HALE'S BEST JUMBO or NO. 936. 87 days. This strain produces extra large melons, especially suitable for market gardeners. Also adapted for roadside stand selling. Flesh pink, thick, and exceptionally fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50) (5 lbs. \$6.00).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.70) (5 lbs. \$7.50).

MILDEW RESISTANT HALE'S BEST NO. 45. 88 days. This has proven to be the best of the mildew resistant varieties. Can be picked ripe and still stand shipping. It is very early, melons are oval, size is medium with heavy net with faint stripes. Inside is attractive with thick salmon colored, sweet, firm flesh, seed cavity small.

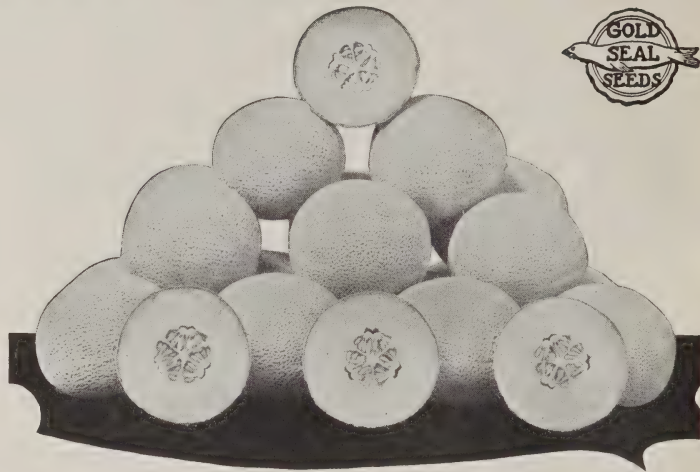
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50) (5 lbs. \$5.75).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.65) (5 lbs. \$7.00).

PERFECTO IMPROVED ASGROW

STRAIN. 88 days. Very desirable for shipping or market gardens. Fruits nearly round, 2½ pounds, with hard gray netting, and no ribs. Flesh very thick with extremely small seed cavity, deep salmon color; fine grained, juicy, sweet and aromatic.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$5.10).



Superfecto

SUPERFECTO. 90 days. Outstandingly desirable for shipping, also for market gardeners; a good cropper. Fruits long, nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds, completely covered with hard grey netting; without ribs. Flesh very thick with extremely small seed cell; deep salmon pink; fine grained, juicy and sweet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$5.10).

TIP TOP. 90 days. A splendid variety for home gardens and local markets. Fruits large, slightly oval, 6½ pounds; skin pale green, turning to yellow at maturity; distinctly ribbed and slightly netted; flesh bright salmon, sweet and delicious. The best of its class.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (½ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$5.10).

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. 80 days. A popular first early sort for home garden and local markets. Fruits large, globular with flattened ends. Heavily ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, of fine quality. An early variety to grow.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).

GREELEY WONDER IMPROVED. 90 days. It is one of the earliest muskmelons under cultivation, and it produces large fruit, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh is salmon colored, 1½ inches thick, of the finest texture and entirely devoid of coarseness. It also has a fine flavor, and unlike most muskmelons, instead of tasting what is known as flat, it is very much like the best Rocky Ford cantaloupes.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.45).

SCHOONS HARDSHELL BENDER. 87 days. A new and excellent flavored large melon. Slightly oblong with coarse netting on a tough hard shell, and distinctly ribbed. Carries well to distant markets. It has bright salmon colored flesh and the best flavor to be found. Weight 5 to 8 pounds or more.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.35).

SALMON-TINT POLLOCK 10-25. 93 days. An excellent shipping variety of Rocky Ford strain. Fruits nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; show no ribbing, and densely covered with heavy grey netting. Flesh thick deep salmon at center with green tone near the rind; sweet and spicy.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$5.00).



Hale's Best No. 36

IT IS RIGHT, BECAUSE IT'S GOLD SEAL

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Queen of Colorado

All-America Selections—Honorable Mention



HONEY ROCK. 87 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. Fruit nearly round, medium, weighs 4 pounds. Skin grey-green, covered with a coarse netting. Flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon, with fine flavor. Good for home use and for shipping to nearby markets.

Special Selected Seed (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$5.00).



Honey Rock



All-America Selections—Gold Medal

ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM. 95 days.

The most widely known of all cantaloupes. Used extensively for shipping, and by market gardeners. Fruits are small, nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; with no ribs, and heavily covered with hard grey netting; flesh thick, green in color, with gold tinge at the center; juicy, delicious and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$5.00).

BURRELL GEM. 95 days. Also known as Ordway, Pink Meat and Defender. Shape is oblong. Rind dark green covered with a rather thin netting. The flesh is very firm, orange salmon with a rich spicy flavor. Seed cavity is small. Is an excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$5.00).



QUEEN OF COLORADO (Selected). 90 days. Deep orange flesh. Size 7x6½ inches. Weight, 4 pounds. It is a highly improved stock of both Honey Rock and Pride of Wisconsin. The melon is rather large with faint ribs, hardshell, and a very heavy coarse net. The outside color is a pearly grey becoming golden yellow when ripe. The flesh is sweet, thickest of any cantaloupe of its size, of an attractive deep orange color with a flavor that is the most distinctive of any cantaloupe. The edible qualities are truly delicious.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.40) (5 lbs. \$5.25).

HEARTS OF GOLD. 94 days. Fruits practically round, weigh 2 pounds, slightly ribbed, covered with fine grey netting. Flesh very thick, deep pink-salmon; tender, juicy, sweet and aromatic.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30).

HONEY DEW GREEN FLESH. Fruits large and globular. The outside color is creamy white with some net, ripening to a light cream color. The rind is smooth and hard, suitable for long distance shipping, and with excellent keeping qualities. The thick green flesh is sweet and tender.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.40) (5 lbs. \$5.25).

HONEY DEW PINK FLESH. It is identical to Green Honey Dew except the flesh is pink. The shape is nearly round and it may average a trifle smaller in size, and a little earlier in maturity.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.50) (5 lbs. \$5.25).

HONEY DEW GOLD RIND or GOLDEN GLOW. A true Green Flesh Honey Dew except when about two-thirds grown the outside coloring turns to an attractive golden shade. It has good flavor, a thick flesh and carries well in shipping.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.50) (5 lbs. \$5.25).

OLD-FASHIONED MUSKMELON MIXTURE

This mixture is made of all the varieties we carry: the old fashioned muskmelons; new varieties of cantaloupes; golden flesh; green flesh; Honey Dews; Honey Ball. For a home garden such a mixture is very interesting and fine melons may be expected.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.10).

GOLDEN BEAUTY CASABA. 110 days. Requires a long, warm season to properly mature. Melons large, globe-shaped, pinched at stem end. Outer surface wrinkled, tough. Color golden yellow. Flesh white, luscious and spicy.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.35).

PRESERVING MELONS

VINE PEACH or MANGO MELON. 90 days. It is identical to Vegetable Orange, Garden Lemon and Glass Melon. The fruits are very small, 3 inches in diameter, and enormously productive. The color is light orange with flecks or stripes of brown. It is used for preserving and also the young fruits are used for pickling when small and green.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c).

CITRON, RED SEEDED. Round and handsome, excellent for preserving.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 90c).

CITRON, PRESERVING, GREEN-SEEDED. Small, ball-shaped, highly striped with light and dark green. Flesh green, with green seeds.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 90c).



Citron, Preserving

Watermelons

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

*These Varieties Selected Because
Adapted to Western Climate*



Early Kansas Red Seeded

COLE'S EARLY or HARRIS' EARLY. 75 to 80 days. A leading first early variety for home garden and truckers to local markets; reasonably productive, and particularly desirable for planting in the North. Fruits medium sized, short, oval, with alternate dark and light green stripes; tender rind. Flesh pink-red, of good flavor; seeds black.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 95c).

NORTHERN SWEET. 77 days. Adapted to shorter season areas. Fruits small, nearly round, medium green with dark green stripes; rind very thin. Flesh very deep red, crisp, sweet, and of good flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

HALBERT'S HONEY. 85 days. Very similar to Kleckley's Sweet.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 95c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

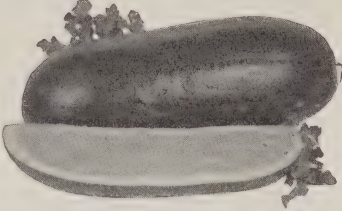
EARLY KANSAS RED SEEDED. 85 days. Another recent introduction of outstanding merit. It has rapidly gained wide popularity on the markets of the mid-west. The size is large, it is remarkably early and of fine quality. The outside color is dark green with alternate stripes of a lighter shade. The rind is of medium thickness well suited for carrying reasonable distances and the flesh is a rich red color, of delightful flavor. It has shiny brown seeds. Other names for this variety are Wichita Red Seeded, Hutchinson Stripe and Red Russian.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

KLECKLEY SWEET or ROCKY FORD. 87 days. A fine, medium early watermelon of superb, luscious flavor. While the rind is perhaps too brittle and thin to admit of rough handling, yet it is most desirable to plant for home use or market. The melons are large and oblong in form, with dark green skin. Flesh is bright scarlet with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. Averages from 25 to 35 pounds.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 95c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

KLECKLEY SWEET NO. 6. Wilt resistant. 89 days. An improved Kleckley Sweet type which has proven almost fully resistant to wilt.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.10) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

CULTURE: Watermelons do best in light, rich, well-drained sandy loam. Prepare hills about 8 feet apart each way. Drop 8 or 10 seeds in the hills, covering about ¾ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Watermelons are lovers of drought and frequent deep cultivation. A liberal amount of manure will increase the yield. For extra early melons, use our Hotkaps. See page 72.

KLONDIKE (EARLY BLACK SEEDED). 85 days. The earliest strain of Klondike. In eating quality it has no equal; like all Klondike's it has higher sugar content than any other melon. Flesh bright, deep red, firm, very sweet and tender. Seed small black; medium size. Rind pure green, very thin but tough.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.10) (5 lbs. \$4.50).



Kleckley Sweet

KLONDIKE R 7. (Wilt resistant) 87 days. A green Klondike similar to Brown Seeded Klondike, but resistant to Fusarium wilt. Excellent shipping variety.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.25).

KLONDIKE STRIPED. 90 days. Similar to other Klondikes except skin has irregular dark green stripes on lighter background. Flesh deepest red, sweet, and crisp. Seed small, varying in color from white to black. A good keeper.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.25).



King and Queen



Black Seeded Klondike

WONDER MELON. 88 days. A selection from the Kleckley Sweet, being a little longer and larger. Little later; slightly ribbed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lbs. 25c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

KING AND QUEEN (WINTER QUEEN). 88 days. A variety especially adapted to our section of the United States. Fruits medium size, round, light green to ivory color. Flesh bright pink to red. Very firm, crisp to exceptionally sweet and juicy. Seed small, jet black. Ripens first of September. Excellent keeper. Can be kept late into fall without losing any of its fine quality.

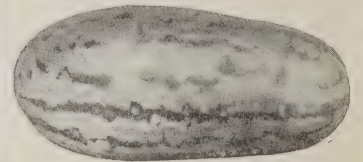
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 95c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

GOLDEN HONEY or YELLOW FLESHED ICE CREAM. 88 days. The best of the yellow fleshed melons. The rind is of dark green with irregular indistinct stripes of darker green. The color of flesh is yellow and the seed brown. A very delicious melon, in fact, some esteem it above the red-fleshed melon.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. 88 to 90 days. Also called Gypsy. Fruits large, elongated, grey-green, with irregular dark green stripes; rind very tough. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, and of good quality. Seeds dull white with black tips.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).



Georgia Rattlesnake

BLACK BOULDER or BLACK DIAMOND. 87 days. A mammoth, oval-shaped melon with very dark green rind, almost black, flesh bright red and very firm. An excellent shipper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).

Western Grown Seeds Are High in Quality

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

WATERMELONS, Continued

STONE MOUNTAIN or DIXIE BELL. 95 days. A high quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round with blunt ends. Rind is dark green and tough. Flesh scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

ROCKY FORD. Same as Kleckley Sweet.

TOM WATSON. 90 to 95 days. The outstanding shipping melon; similar in outside appearance to Kleckley Sweet. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, faintly veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh bright red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor; seeds brown, spotted with white.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.40).

MUSTARD

CULTURE: The leaves are used as a salad or may be boiled like spinach. Sow seed very shallow in any good garden soil early in the spring, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, and when well up thin out the plants so as to stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Several sowings a week or so apart give tender leaves throughout the season.



Giant Southern Curled Long Standing

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED LONG STANDING. Will remain in field longer than regular Southern Curled before bolting to seed. Most popular for greens. Leaves long and wide, light green, tinged with yellow, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

OSTRICH PLUME or FORDHOOK FANCY. A handsome, upright-growing, mild variety, slow to bolt to seed stalks; leaves bright green, plumelike and deeply fringed on the edges; excellent for salads; seed reddish brown.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

TENDERGREEN or SPINACH MUSTARD. Quick growing, fine, tender mustard, with spinach flavor. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00).



Mushrooms

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in well-built sheds, in hotbeds, and sometimes in the open air, the chief essentials being fresh spawn, uniform degrees of temperature and moisture. The necessary cultural directions are published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we shall be pleased to include with your order.

SAVORY'S FRESH CULTURE SPAWN. Our spawn is put up for us by Savory, the outstanding mushroom grower in the country. In order to sell only fresh spawn we carry no spawn in stock at our store but all orders are promptly filled with fresh spawn from the plant.

Price per quart, sufficient for 30 to 40 square feet (70c). 4 quarts (\$2.35) If by parcel post add 20c per quart.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE: When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to a foot apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

DWARF GREEN. The plants are dwarf, close pointed, producing long green pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (½ lb. 40c) (lb. 75c) (10 lbs. \$7.00).



Dwarf Green

TALL or PERKINS MAMMOTH. The long, green-colored pods, measuring 5 and 6 inches long, are produced in great quantities.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (½ lb. 40c) (lb. 75c) (10 lbs. \$7.00).

WHITE VELVET. The large pods are perfectly round, smooth, velvety white. Plant is dwarf, of compact branching growth and very prolific.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (½ lb. 40c) (lb. 75c) (10 lbs. \$7.00).

PARSLEY

CULTURE: Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, so plant the seed very early in the year, January is not too early. Sow in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast. Cover seed firmly ¼ inch deep. After plants are well out of the ground, thin out 8 to 10 inches apart. With rooted parsley, broadcasting is best and thin to 1 foot apart each way.

TRIPLE CURLED. A popular variety. Leaves very fine curled and very ornamental.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.40).

MOSS CURLED. Beautifully crimped, curled leaves. The color is rich green. Its pleasant aromatic flavor is unsurpassed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.40).



Paramount
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

PARAMOUNT. This new introduction was given the All-America award as being the best in its class. Leaves are finely curled, good size, dark green color. Borne on strong, medium length stems.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

PLAIN PARSLEY. The leaves of this variety are borne on strong stems, are flat, deeply cut and not curled. Esteemed by many because it has a stronger flavor than the other sorts.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.30).

HAMBURG ROOTED or GERMAN PARSLEY. Roots resemble small parsnips and are used as a vegetable, same as scallions. Foliage same as plain parsley.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

ONIONS — Yellow, Red and White —

We

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CULTURE: A crop of onions can be grown on any good soil but of course with fertilizer better results will be obtained. Ground should be well worked and pulverized, allowing no lumps or trash to mar the surface. The seed can be sown in the spring, just as soon as the ground can be prepared, as onion seed will germinate in cool weather. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. After they show an inch or two above the ground give them a good light hosing, after which weeding must be done, and must be repeated whenever weeds appear until the tops lie down, then they should be topped and the bulbs allowed to dry before sacking. For extra large bulbs, thin out gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart.

YELLOW VARIETIES

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH. (Riverside Valencia Strain.) Sweet Spanish is especially adapted for growing in our Western country where enormous yields are produced. A yield of 400 sacks per acre is not uncommon in Colorado. It has become very popular as a commercial variety, finding ready sales on distant markets. The bulbs average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter depending upon the soil and how thick they are planted. They have a good dark golden yellow skin, flesh is firm and of a light yellow creamy color and has a mild sweet flavor.

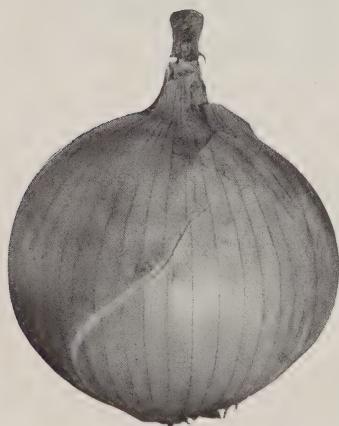
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$11.00) (5 lbs. \$50.00).

MOUNTAIN SWEET SPANISH. A large per cent of the Sweet Spanish Onion seed is produced outside of Colorado and while we find the seed is very good, yet, trials have proven that Onion seed produced in higher altitudes of Colorado yield an earlier and better-keeping bulb. We especially recommend our mountain grown Sweet Spanish seed.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$11.00) (5 lbs. \$50.00).

BABOSA (Early Grano). An extra early yellow sweet Spanish, bulbs medium large with dark, straw-colored skin, flesh white, mild.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$10.00).



Sweet Spanish (Yellow)

MOUNTAIN DANVERS. (Colorado Grown.) This variety of Danvers developed in the mountains of western Colorado, where thousands of acres are grown. Matures practically all the crop at once. Color is a beautiful dark yellow, shading to brown. It is an excellent keeper and shows less shrinkage than any other variety. The bulbs are three-quarters round, hard, with thick, heavy clinging skin. The surest cropper for western growers. Our seed is grown from selected bulbs in the high altitudes of Western Colorado.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$6.00) (5 lbs. \$25.00).



Mountain Danvers

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. 112 to 114 days. A popular strain of Yellow Globe and most widely known. A good cropper, medium late, hardy; used largely for storage. Bulbs medium large, round, yellow, firm, solid with small neck. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone.

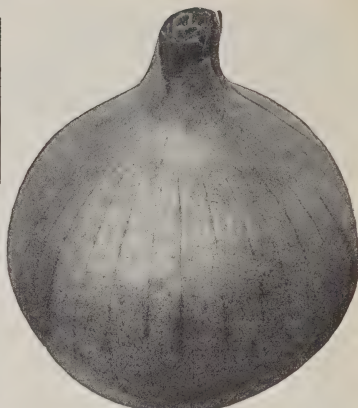
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$5.25).

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS. 96 to 98 days. A very hardy sort for home garden; also widely used for sets, and for storage. Bulbs medium sized, thick-flat; bright yellow. Flesh white, tinted with lemon; fine grained and solid. An excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$5.25).

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. 100 days. A standard variety noted for keeping quality and peculiar chestnut brown color. Bulbs deep-flat or semi-globular in shape, with tough, tight-fitting skins; flavor very strong, and flesh cooks rather dark. Used largely for sets.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$5.25).



Prizetaker

PRIZETAKER. Skin yellowish straw color. Flesh white, mild, and tender.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$7.50).

YELLOW or WHITE BERMUDA. A very early, medium-sized flat sort, used for early market. Skin light straw color, thin and loose; flesh nearly white, coarse, sweet and mild. The dual name arises from lack of positive color. Grown extensively in Texas and southern California.

(Pkt. 10c) (large pkt. 15c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$6.00).

RED VARIETIES

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Shape well flattened but thick through, large and heavy, skin purplish red, smooth and glossy. Produces heavy even on poorer soils. Used extensively for production of onion sets.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$5.50).



Yellow Globe Danvers

Have the Best Varieties of All Kinds for You to Grow

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted

WHITE VARIETIES



White Lisbon

WHITE LISBON. (Gold Seal Quality.) For bunching. This is a very popular variety in Colorado. Also planted very extensively in Europe. It is grown almost exclusively for table or green onions, for it produces long, slender stems, almost pure white from the root ends to the leaves or tops and is slow to form a bulb. It has a good flavor, being mild and sweet. Suggest using White Portugal. **Sold out.**

WHITE SWEET SPANISH IMPROVED. (Selected.) Is the largest of the white Onions. Globe-shaped, small neck, skin white, flesh firm and exceptionally mild. Splendid for use in salads or suitable for eating without cooking. A very heavy yielder and a fair keeper. The past season many growers found White Sweet Spanish an excellent table or bunching variety.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. \$1.00) (¼ lb. \$3.00) (lb. \$12) (5 lbs. \$52.00).

WHITE PORTUGAL. An all-purpose variety. Excellent for table onions, as a pickler, for boiling onions. Used extensively in the production of onion sets and if allowed to mature will make an excellent variety of storage onions. Bulbs are medium size, flat, pure white, hard and fine grains of pleasing flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$7.00).

CANON CITY BUNCHING. Canon City growers, after many years of breeding and selection from the White Portugal, have developed an excellent strain of white table onion which they have found more satisfactory than any other table or bunching onion. It has a good appearance, more hardy than White Lisbon, withstands more cold and can be planted either in the fall and will live through the winter, or can be sown in the spring.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 75c) (¼ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$7.00) (5 lbs. \$32.00).

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. The best keeping white variety. Bulbs are round, medium size, solid pure white and very attractive. The skin is thin, flesh fine grains and moderately mild. Heavy yielder.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 70c) (¼ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$9.00) (5 lbs. \$39.00).

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BARLETTA or WHITE QUEEN. This is a very early small variety from Southern Europe. It is used in this country extensively as a small pickling onion due to its firmness, small size (about size of a marble), and pure white color.

Sold out.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A pure white variety, very flat, early. Medium-sized, clear white, very mild. These are the white onions we see in our markets in early spring.

(Pkt. 15c) (oz. 60c) (¼ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$7.50).



White Sweet Spanish

ONION PLANTS

In this area some varieties of onions cannot be grown from field planted seed, but they can be produced from plants. The onion plants offered below are field grown. We endeavor through frequent shipments to keep them as fresh as possible.

Prices by Parcel Post, Prepaid 100 1000

Sweet Spanish, Yellow and/or

White	\$.30	\$2.00
White Bermuda (straw color) ..	.25	2.00
Crystal White Wax, Bermuda ..	.25	2.00

Ask for Special Price on Crate Lots.

ONION SETS

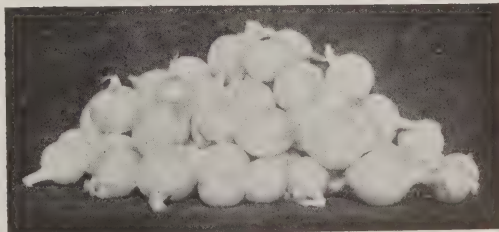
Colorado-Grown

One quart of onion sets will weigh 1 pound; 32 pounds to bushel. Sets when planted will produce good green or table onions much earlier than if grown from seed. If allowed to remain in the ground, will yield fine large onions for market or for household use fully 4 weeks earlier than if planted from seed.

PRICES POSTPAID	Qt.	4 Qts.	8 Qts.
Yellow Danvers Sets, bottom.....	\$.35	\$1.20	\$2.25
White Silverskin Sets, bottom.....	.35	1.25	2.40
Red Wethersfield Sets, bottom.....	.35	1.20	2.25

Write for prices on bushel lots.

SPECIAL: 1 qt. of each of Red, Yellow and White Onion sets, postpaid, 95c.



White Silverskin Onion Sets

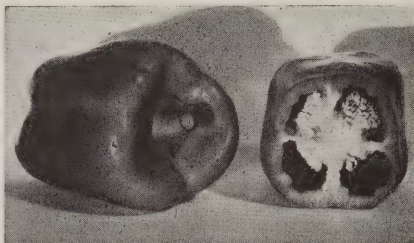
PEPPERS

Are a Profitable Crop for

Shippers and Market Gardeners

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CULTURE: Lighter type of soil seems to produce the best crop. Seed should be started in hot beds or cold frames and transplanted to the open as early in May as is possible. Should be set out in rows 2 feet apart and 20 inches apart in the row. Peppers require good soil. Some very rich fertilizer stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will be found very beneficial to the crop.



Early California Wonder

SWEET PEPPERS

EARLY CALIFORNIA WONDER CALWONDER. A new strain of early California Wonder Pepper which has been selected to come on 8 to 10 days earlier than the regular California Wonder. Quality, productivity, size are very similar to the regular California Wonder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$4.25).

CALIFORNIA WONDER. 75 days. The most popular pepper for market gardening and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright and prolific. Fruits mostly 4-lobed, upright, chunky and very thick fleshed, sweet and mild.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).



California Wonder

CALIFORNIA WONDER PLANT SELECTED. 75 days. Seed is produced by selecting the best plants in the field and from these plants fruit is kept separate in order to furnish the highest type of seed.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).

HARRIS EARLY GIANT. 64 days. Best very early sweet pepper. Vigorous, erect, extremely prolific, fruits large 4½ inches long, 3½ inches through. A good northern variety. Where seasons are short.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

RUBY KING. 69 days. Grows about 4 to 5 inches long and is often 3 inches in diameter. Very productive.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.50).

MIKADO or WORLD BEATER. 70 days. Early large pepper. Fruits oblong, commonly 5 inches long 3½ inches in diameter, deep green, becoming bright deep red, flesh sweet and thick.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

RUBY GIANT. 75 days. Plants vigorous, erect, very productive. Fruits large slightly tapered, 4-lobed, deep green changing to bright red; flesh thick, sweet and mild.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 85c) (lb. \$3.00).

CHINESE GIANT. 80 days. An extremely large, attractive, but somewhat late, sweet pepper for home and market garden use. Plants short, stocky; fruits chunky, square ended, and heavy.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$4.50).

PIMIENTO PEPPER. 73 days. Largely grown for canning purposes as it is very mild and sweet. Fruit is heart-shaped and its firm thick fleshiness permits it being scalded and peeled.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.75).

PARSNIPS

CULTURE: Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and when well up, thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable.

ALL AMERICAN. A new and improved and somewhat shorter variety with clear white roots which are smooth and of fine texture. An improvement over Hollow Crown.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.75).

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY. Roots are 12 to 15 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches thick at the shoulder. Tapered uniformly to the tip. Smooth, easily taken from the ground. Flesh fine grained, slightly yellow, and good quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.75).

HARRIS MODEL. Roots 15 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches thick at the shoulder, very uniform grower, skin and flesh particularly white and smooth. Does not taproot as much as other varieties. Fine texture, free from crinkling.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.75).



All American

HOT PEPPERS

ANAHEIM CHILI. A hot variety, rather late, and used for canning, drying, and in making chili and tamales. Fruit is 6 to 8 inches long and 1¼ inch in diameter and top tapering to a point.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

SMALL RED CHERRY. Plants are sturdy, growing erect and bearing an abundance of small cherry-red fruit which are extremely hot and used in sauces and condiments. This variety also used as an ornamental house plant. The cherry-red fruit is a contrast against the dark bush, and are born well on top of the plant.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.75).

LONG RED CAYENNE. 70 days. A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long bright red in color, extremely strong.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.50).

RED CHILI. 92 days. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Bright red pods are about 2 inches long, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.10) (lb. \$3.90).

TABASCO. 90 to 95 days. A very late, extremely hot variety, used in pickles and pepper sauce. Plants large and spreading. Fruits small, tapering, smooth; color greenish yellow, turning to scarlet-red.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.60).

PEAS *Mountain Grown Peas Are Well Known in Eastern Markets for Their Superior Flavor*

CULTURE: Peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and good, fairly rich soil. The earliest crop can be planted when the ground is ready to work and later plantings can be made which will give you fresh peas all summer long, especially if you are growing them in the higher altitudes where the summers are cool. Dwarf or short vine peas are best suited where space is scarce and soil very rich. Can be sown in single or double rows with about 2 inches between the seeds and rows of 1½ to 2½ feet apart. The seed should be planted about 1 inch to 1½ inches under the surface.

ALASKA. 60 days. Vines slender, light green, 30 inches high. Pods single, 3 inches long, blunt, light green, round, straight. Seeds small, round, smooth, bluish green. Can be planted very early.

AMERICAN WONDER. 61 days. For home garden, very productive. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Pods 2¾ inches long, straight and well filled.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. 63 days. The earliest large podded shipping variety, pods well filled, 4½ inches long, dark green vines, grows 18 inches tall.

LAXTONIAN. 64 days. Vines short, dark green. Bears abundance of 4½ inch well filled pods.



Rogers Early Giant Shipper

LITTLE MARVEL. 65 days. On account of its exceptional fine quality and yield the most popular and most used of the early dwarf varieties. Valuable for home gardening. Pods 3 inches long, dark green. Very sweet.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY. 65 days. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3½ feet. Light green pods are 4 inches long.

ROGER'S EARLY GIANT SHIPPER. 68 days. The earliest of all the large podded market garden peas. The vine is 22 inches and is very dark and heavy. The pods are about 5 inches long and very dark green, pointed, plump and round. For the largest early shipping variety this is our selection. We recommend it as better than Gilbo as it has greener calyx leaves.

GILBO. Have discontinued.

ROGER'S DWARF MARKET. 72 days. A new fine shipping variety. Vines grow 28 inches tall, and a very heavy producer of large well filled fine appearing pods, which will shell out more peas per pound than any other large variety. Many prefer Dwarf Market to any of the large podded varieties.

ROGERS G. O. P. (Grand Old Pod.) 74 days. This variety grows about 28 inches tall on a very robust vine. Pods are approximately 5 to 5½ inches in length and unusually broad.

ROGERS NO. 95 or GIANT STRIDE. 74 days. The purest strain and best of the large Giant Stride podded varieties. The vines are vigorous, growing about 27 inches tall, producing pods 4½ to 5 inches in length which are plump and of dark green color. A heavy yielder.

DARK DWARF TELEPHONE. 75 days. Pods are very dark; little longer than the Stratagem, 4¾ inches; heavy yielder. Vines dwarf, sturdy and have heavier stems.

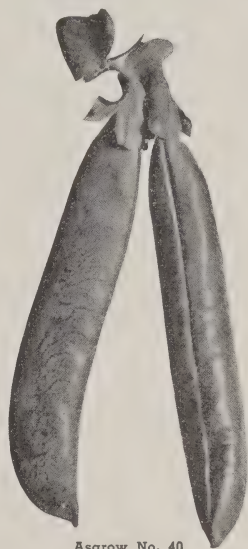
ASGROW NO. 40. 75 days. Resembles Stratagem but 4 to 5 days earlier. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky, branching. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, dark green, plump, pointed; contain 8 to 10 large peas.

ALDERMAN. 77 days. Vines dark green, coarse, 3½ feet tall. Pods 4½ to 5 inches, very broad, plump, straight, dark green.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. (Gold Seal Quality.) 78 days. Very popular in the mountains and it is a very hardy and a very heavy yielder, of fine well-filled pods which measure about 4½ inches long. Vines are dwarf, grow 2½ to 3 feet high.

EVERBEARING PEAS. 78 days. Grows about 36 inches high; pods are about 3 inches long, of very fine quality. A constant and heavy bearer.

MAMMOTH EDIBLE POD or LUSCIOUS SUGAR. 78 days. It is a double purpose pea. The pods when half grown can be cooked the same way as snap beans, or later it can be used as a shell pea, and is equal to the sweetest varieties.



Asgrow No. 40

PEA SEED PRICES

Variety	Pkt.	¼ lb.	Postpaid		Not Ppd.	
			1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Alaska .....	.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.00	\$1.85	\$15.00
American Wonder .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25	2.25	16.50
Laxton's Progress .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.25	17.00
Laxtonian .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25	2.35	17.50
Little Marvel .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25	2.25	17.00
Gradus or Prosperity .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25	2.25	16.00
Roger's Early Giant Shipper .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.35	17.00
Rogers G. O. P. ....	.05	.15	.35	1.40	2.35	17.00
Rogers No. 95 or Giant Stride .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.35	17.50
Dark Dwarf Telephone .....	.05	.15	.35	1.40	2.35	17.50
Asgrow No. 40 .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.25	17.50
Alderman .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.40	17.50
Rogers Dwarf Market .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.25	17.00
Improved Stratagem .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.25	17.00
Everbearing .....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.25	17.50
Edible Pod .....	.05	.15	.35	1.50	2.25	17.00



Small Sugar

Pumpkins

CULTURE: Sometimes grown in cornfields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 or 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

SMALL SUGAR. A small round variety, 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh thick, rich yellow and of high quality. Skin a deep orange. Best variety for cooking and pies.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 80c)
(5 lbs. \$3.50).

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE. A fine pumpkin, nearly 2 feet in diameter. Flesh dull orange color, extra thick. Heavy yielder and excellent keeper. Largely used for canning and stock feeding.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 80c)
(5 lbs. \$3.00).

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A fine, large, orange-colored variety. Extensively used for pies, canning and stock feeding. Surface orange; smooth and ribbed; flesh thick, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 80c)
(5 lbs. \$3.00).

JAPANESE PIE. Large size, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. Color of outside rind bluish-green, blotched with yellow. Has large neck. Flesh salmon-colored, very thick and sweet; for eating and stock feeding.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$3.75).

KING OF MAMMOTHS. The largest of all pumpkins. Fruits weigh 40 to 80 pounds. Globular. Skin light yellow, mottled with orange; slightly ribbed; flesh solid, yellow to orange. Fair quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.25).

POTATOES

See Page 27.

RADISHES — Gold Seal, TRY AND

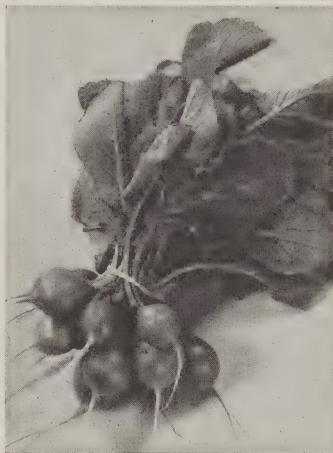
All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CULTURE: The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size and season. The ground should be finely prepared, as free as possible from small stones and lumps. Plant seed about ½ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 to 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. In order to keep a continuous supply of young, mild radishes successive plantings should be made.

ROUND VARIETIES

DURA SCARLET GLOBE. The ideal variety for summer growing, as it remains in prime firm condition longer than any other round variety, that is it is slower to become pithy. Roots are crisp and tender with brilliant scarlet color, slightly elongated, are exceptionally smooth and have fine tap roots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.00).



Early Scarlet Globe

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (Gold Seal Quality.) This splendid olive-shaped radish is one of the finest early strains of round bright radishes; unsurpassed in its table qualities or its beauty. The skin is bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp and tender and of delicious quality. Fine for market gardeners both for outdoor and greenhouse forcing.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$3.75).

FORCING SCARLET GLOBE. (Gold Seal Quality.) One of the most desirable radishes for forcing under glass and also good for field culture. It is very attractive both in shape and color, being a transparent red and very smooth skinned. It is a very quick grower and not apt to crack.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c)
(lb. 95c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

AMERICAN FORCING. Bulb is perfectly round, bright scarlet color. Small tap roots. May be left in the ground and will grow to a larger size than other strains and remain solid.

Sold out.

GLOWING BALL. A splendid forcing variety. Has a perfectly round shape, small top, very brilliant, color being a bright, fiery scarlet-red, with a slight suffusing of orange. Flesh white, crisp, mild.

Sold out.

SPARKLER or EARLY WHITE TIPPED. (Gold Seal Quality.) A splendid variety of the scarlet turnip, white-tipped type, but showing more white, practically the whole lower part being white while the upper half is a bright scarlet.

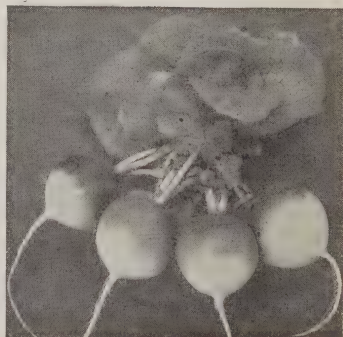
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 35c) (½ lb. 60c)
(lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

CRIMSON GIANT. (Gold Seal Quality.) A large, quick growing sort for forcing or out-of-door planting. Will stand well after maturity. The roots are almost round and beautiful deep crimson; flesh is snow white.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c)
(lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

FRENCH BREAKFAST. (Gold Seal Quality.) An oblong-shaped variety and a great favorite for family use and home gardens, as it is very easily grown. Roots rich scarlet from which color it shades to white at the bottom.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$3.50).



Sparkler or Early White Tipped

the Quality Seeds Experts Use EXPERIENCE THE DIFFERENCE



All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

LONG VARIETIES

CINNINNATI MARKET. (Gold Seal Quality.) The most popular of the long red varieties, especially among market gardeners. Roots very attractive, 7 to 9 inches long, bright rose color on upper part, shading to white at the tip. Flesh white and crisp. About 30 days from seeding to marketable roots.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

WHITE ICICLE or BRITTLE WHITE. A long slender radish of beautiful transparent whiteness which makes it very attractive on the market or for home use. The most popular and best of all early long white varieties. The roots, skin and flesh very white, brittle and mild. Grows 5 to 5½ inches long, tapering at the tip.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

LONG WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER. Similar to Icicle but more slender and a little later. Skin white with tinge of green at the shoulder; flesh white and crisp.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

ALL SEASON RADISH MIXTURE

(Gold Seal Quality)

This is a well balanced mixture of all sorts and contains only the very best and truest strains. From a bed of our mixed radishes one can have radishes the entire season, for in mixing we include early round, early long, mid-season and late varieties. It is quite interesting to have a

mixed bed. As every seed will grow, we advise that you do not plant too thick so that each plant will thrive and have room to mature.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (½ lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.75).



White Icicle

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. A winter sort with round roots, somewhat top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin black, with cracked longitudinal lines; flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. An excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

LONG BLACK SPANISH. (Gold Seal Quality.) Same as the Round Black Spanish, only long instead of round.

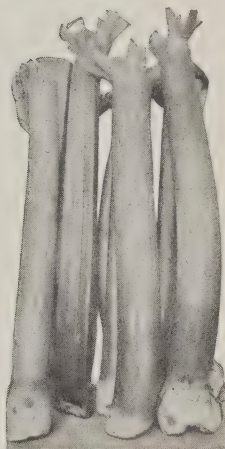
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE or CHINESE WHITE WINTER. Largest of all winter radishes and a favorite with the Chinese gardeners. Root grows 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh. May be used in all stages of growth. Flesh is solid, crisp and mildly pungent.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (½ lb. 60c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

CHINA ROSE. (Gold Seal Quality.) This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety. Is very popular. Roots 4 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical, but thicker at the lower end; blunt, smooth, bright rose-red in color; flesh white, very firm and pungent.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).



Victoria

Rhubarb PIE PLANT

Culture: Sow seed in April and cultivate like parsnips. The following spring the plants should be dug and transplanted in rows 2½ feet to 18 inches apart in the row. For a crop of Rhubarb the first year, 1 to 2 year old plants are used. See prices, page 32.

PARAGON or GIANT STRAWBERRY. A medium size, main crop, vigorous growing variety. Stalks red, running to light at the top.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.30) (lb. \$1.90).

VICTORIA. A second early variety; stalks long, medium length, dark red at base to green at leaf end.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$1.60).

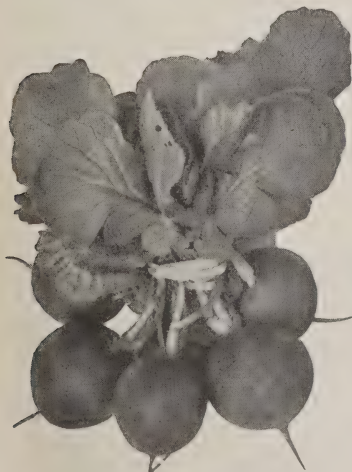
RHUBARB ROOTS. See page 31.

SAGE

SAGE, BROAD-LEAVED. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground. Thin to six inches apart.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 40c). Postpaid.

Sage Plants—See Page 31.



Glowing Ball

All-America Selections—Gold Medal

SQUASH—Varieties for

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Squashes are divided into two distinct classes—summer and winter. Although they neither resemble nor taste alike, both are known as squashes. The majority of the summer varieties are the bush sorts—while most winter varieties are the running sorts.

CULTURE: Squash do not demand much cultivation and thrive on almost any soil. **Never** plant squash until all danger of frost is past, for they are very sensitive to cold. The culture of squash is about the same as that for pumpkins and melons. Summer or bush varieties should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 3½ feet in the row, for these sorts are produced on bushes and **never** trail. Winter varieties should be planted in hills about 4 to 5 feet apart and allowed to vine and trail all over the ground. Drop 4 to 5 seeds to the hill. In order to keep Summer Squashes bearing and producing the fruit must be picked and never allowed to grow large.

SUMMER VARIETIES



Mammoth Sandwich Island

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE: Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. One ounce to 50 feet of drill. Easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c) (½ lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.25).

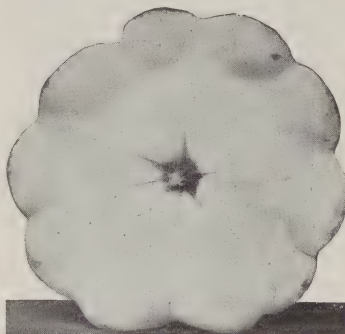
LONG WHITE FRENCH. Is longer than Sandwich Island and has very few tap roots. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (½ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$1.85).

TOBACCO

Tobacco seed must be sown early in the spring in frames or seedbed in rich soil. Reset the plants in the open ground after the weather has become warm, making space between the rows about 4 feet. The cultivation is practically the same as for corn.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. A heavy yielding, rich, broad leaf. Desirable for fillers and wrappers. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Grown principally for the manufacture of cigars. Hardy, prolific, and well suited to production in the north and central states. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).



Early White Bush

EARLY WHITE BUSH. The most widely known and used of the white summer squashes. Fruits are rather small, white, flat and scalloped on the edges. Vines are exceedingly prolific and disease resistant.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).

BENNINGS WHITE BUSH. A popular variety with market gardeners and shippers as the fruits have a deep green tint turning to cream color at maturity. Fruits are a third larger than Early White Bush. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).

EARLY SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (New.) A small early type of Straightneck Squash. The fruit is small, lemon color, neck is straight, and becoming very popular as a shipping variety. Plants very productive.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. Fruit is straight, lemon colored, are prolific and bearing fruit which are ready 5 days later than the early Straightneck. Flesh is thick and of golden yellow color. Of good quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).

EARLY SUMMER YELLOW CROOKNECK. Bears fruit of medium size, curved with curved neck, of a golden yellow color, and thickly covered with warts, very prolific.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.10).

COCOZELLE, LONG (Italian Marrow). Skin dark green, becoming mottled with yellow and light greens as it matures. The flesh is pale green, thick, firm, tender and of excellent quality. The entire fruit is edible.

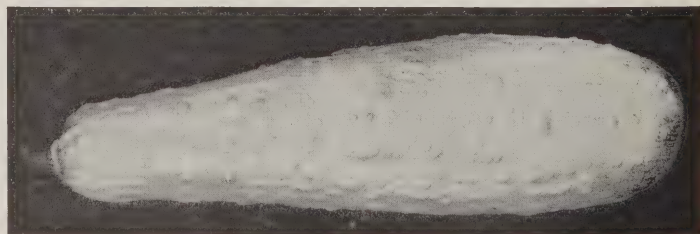
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).



Black Zucchini

ZUCCHINI, BLACK (Vegetable Marrow). This strain of Marrow squash is a development from the old green Zucchini. This strain is very popular in the west and south. Fruits are 5 to 6 pounds, cylindrical, long and smooth, skin black green, flesh greenish white, and of good flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).



Giant Summer Straight Neck

Summer, Fall and Winter

All Prices Postpaid Unless
Otherwise Noted

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. It is the largest of the green Hubbards and is thickly covered with warts. Probably the most popular of any squash in this class, an excellent keeper and the thick flesh is dry and sweet.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50)
(5 lbs. \$6.25).



Chicago Warded Hubbard

BLUE HUBBARD. Superior in edible quality. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends, slightly ridged, with very hard blue-grey rind; weigh 12 to 16 pounds. Flesh yellow-orange, thick, of fine flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.50).

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Very similar to other Hubbards but earlier, and somewhat smaller. Popular with home and market gardeners. Fruits somewhat pointed at each end, weigh 8 to 10 pounds, moderately warted, orange-red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry and of fine quality. It keeps well.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.40).

HUBBARD IMPROVED. Also called True Hubbard. It is one of the best for general purposes. The size is medium, the color deep green with a fair amount of warts. The rind is hard, the flesh thick and of fine texture and it keeps very well. The fruits are pointed at both ends.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.50)
(5 lbs. \$6.50).

DELICIOUS. A popular winter sort, with top-shaped fruits weighing 7 to 8 pounds. Skin dark green, with light green stripes toward the blossom end; flesh orange, dry and of good flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.40).

BANANA (Pink). A long type of winter squash 20 inches long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter and becoming very popular. Color is pink or light orange, flesh thick, fine grained of yellowish orange and of sweet flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

ACORN or TABLE QUEEN. (Green.) Desirable for home, market garden and also for shipping. Trailing in habit. Convenient for baking and serving in halves. Weighs only about 1½ pounds. Acorn shaped fruits. Ribbed, smooth thin shell of very dark green color. Flesh light

yellow. Bakes well with sweet, inviting flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

TABLE QUEEN GOLDEN. Skin deep golden, flesh orange, deep dry fine flavor and texture.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.20).

PIKE'S PEAK or SIBLEY. An excellent winter squash. Fruits smooth, round to oblong, pointed at each end, weighing about 8 pounds, flesh light orange, skin greenish gray color. Fine grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard varieties, but not so well known.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (½ lb. 75c)
(lb. \$1.40).

BUTTERCUP. A new small (4 to 5 lbs.) winter squash of high eating quality. The seed are centered in blossom end, and the rest of interior is heavy dry sweet flesh of smooth texture. Good keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75).



Buttercup

Seed Potatoes — It Pays to Plant the Best

CULTURE: Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is fairly rich, but potatoes usually do best on loose, sandy loam and are of better quality than if planted on heavy clay soil. Cut the potatoes in 4 or 6 pieces, so there is at least one eye on each piece. About 3 pieces should be planted in each hill, 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Keep the ground loose about the hills. Do not water unless soil becomes quite dry. For Psyllid or Purple Top spray with Lime-Sulphur solution, 1 gallon to 35 gallons of water. For worms use Zinc Arsenate.

RED McCURE or PERFECT PEACHBLOW Probably most popular variety in the state. Round red tubers. Late in maturing. Vine strong, upright. Will not succeed in heavy soils or hot climate.

RURAL NEW YORKER. Colorado's second popular variety. Adapted to wide range of growing conditions. Tubers short, oval flattened. White in color, sprouts purple. Plant as close as 9 inches in row in fertile soils. Late maturing. There are two varieties, White Rurals and Russet Rurals.

RUSSET BURBANK; NETTED GEM; IDAHO RUSSETS. Require fertile soil and even moisture. Will not tolerate heavy soils or hot weather. Succeeds best at altitudes 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Medium size vine. Tubers cylindrical in shape; shallow eyes.

IRISH COBBLERS or EUREKA. Early white variety. Vines somewhat small and erect. Tubers irregular, tending to roundness, keep well in storage. It is quite resistant to mosaic.

BLISS TRIUMPH. Leading variety in state and gaining in popularity. Succeeds in all potato districts in state. Round, red variety.

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO. Earlier than Cobbler and Triumph and perhaps a little superior in quality. As it matures early it usually brings higher prices than later crops.

KATAHDIN. Result of breeding program of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Resistant to mild mosaic. Vines strong, upright. Tubers cream-colored, short oval to roundish, with few very shallow eyes.

PRICES	(NOT POSTPAID)	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Early Ohio Red River.....	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.10	
Irish Cobbler or Eureka.....	.35	.60	1.10	
Bliss Triumphs .....	.35	.60	1.10	
Red McClure or Peachblow.....	.30	.55	1.00	
Russet Burbank or Netted Gem.....	.30	.55	1.00	
Rural New Yorker .....	.30	.55	1.00	
Katahdin .....	.35	.60	1.10	

Let Us Send You Potato Eyes.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

(8,000 to 12,000 Eyes to Acre.)

We send potato eyes delivered, all transportation charges paid. We select the best potatoes, using only the smoothest and firmest. Then we remove the eyes, leaving enough flesh to assure a good plant that will produce potatoes. We guarantee these potato eyes to arrive in good planting condition. But we advise that you prepare your soil and have things ready for planting on arrival of the eyes.

Any variety listed, postpaid (25 eyes. 20c) (50 eyes. 40c) (100 eyes. 60c) (300 eyes. \$1.50) (500 eyes. \$2.25). Write for special prices on larger amounts.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. See page 31

SPINACH — Better Because They're Professionally Grown



Reselected Long Standing Bloomsdale

CULTURE: Spinach thrives in any ordinary soil but rich soil increases the size and quality and its cultivation is a very simple matter. To secure spinach very early in the spring, the seed should be planted in the fall. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. Sow seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 2 to 4 inches apart, or seed may be broadcast and thinned out to 4 inches. As spinach likes cool weather it does exceptionally well in our mountain valleys.

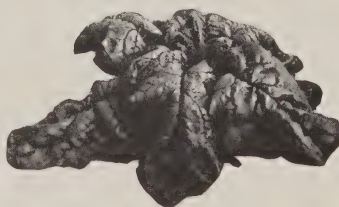
GIANT NOBEL or GAUDRY. (Long standing.) Very valuable early shipping variety. Plants are large, vigorous and spreading, producing large thick and somewhat crinkled leaves which are pointed with rounded tips. A very dark green color and a very good keeping variety after cut. Especially suited for mountain growing.

SUPRA. A very large, broad, thick-leaved Giant Noble.

VIKING or QUEEN OF HOLLAND. A new introduction and of great merit. The leaves are large like King of Denmark, but are borne on shorter stems. Matures earlier than King of Denmark. Color is darker than Giant Nobel or King of Denmark. Leaves are thick, slightly curled and slightly rounded at ends. A very heavy yielder and a slow seeder. We are pleased to recommend it very highly.

RESELECTED LONG STANDING BLOOMS-DALE SAVOY. An improved Long Standing Bloomsdale. The seed we offer is from selected plants and this variety we especially recommend to spinach growers in the mountains or high altitudes, because it is a heavy yielder and true to type and even slower to go to seed than our standard stock of Long Standing Bloomsdale. Through careful breeding and selection a much sturdier plant of fine appearance. Grows erect, leaves semicurled of a dark green color.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY. A large vigorous growing variety with long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves of deep green color.



Viking or Queen of Holland
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

SPINACH SEED SUPPLY

The supply of Spinach is like that of Cauliflower seed, very short. The larger part of the American supply of Spinach seed came from Holland and Denmark and with these countries in the war zone that source of supply has practically been cut off and the small amount of seed which has come through from Europe has been at a very heavy expense. The American crop of seed this year is again small.

All Spinach seed should be treated with Cuproside. See page 69.

NORTHLAND. This variety has all the good characteristics of the Giant Nobel but in addition the leaves are much darker green color, and are large. This new variety we recommend highly instead of Viking or King of Denmark.

HARLEM MARKET or PRICKLY SEEDED BLOOMSDALE. The best variety to be planted for wintering over, as it is very hardy. The seed is prickly, leaves very much curled and thick. We recommend this variety instead of Prickly Seed Winter.

EXTRA DARK GREEN BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. (New.) This is the darkest leaf of all Savoy Spinach and a better variety than the old Bloomsdale. Leaves remain fresh, crisp and green a long time after being cut.

OLD DOMINION. Blight resistant. This variety is very resistant to Mosaic diseases. Also known as yellows or blight. On our trial we have found it to be the best blight resistant sort. Leaves are very curly or Savoy, dark green color, large in size, borne on long, strong stems, withstands cold weather and very suitable for late fall crop. An enormous yielder.

NEW ZEALAND. Native of New Zealand, quite distinct from other varieties of spinach, it thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season.



Old Dominion

SPINACH PRICES

Varieties	Postpaid				Not Ppd.	
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.	100 lbs.
Giant Nobel or Gaudry.....	\$.05	\$.15	\$.30	\$.90	\$4.20	\$70.00
Supra.....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Viking or Queen of Holland.....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Extra Dark Green Bloomsdale (Savoy) (New)....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Monstrous Viroflay.....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Reselected Long Standing Bloomsdale.....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Northland.....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Harlem Market or Prickly Seeded Bloomsdale	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
Old Dominion.....	.05	.15	.30	.90	4.20	70.00
New Zealand.....	.10	.20	.60	1.50		

TOMATOES ~ IN THE LONG RUN QUALITY WILL PAY

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



The Landreth

Two ounces seed per acre is suggested.

CULTURE: The best crops are grown on light soil. For early fruit in most states the seed should be sown in hotbeds early in March or about 6 weeks before transplanting to the field. Sow seed in rows 4 inches apart and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open 3 to 4 feet apart each way. During the growing season do not allow the ground to cake or harden. Give plenty of cultivation. One packet will produce about 300 plants; an ounce about 2,500.

EXTRA EARLY BISON. 64 days. Excellent variety for the north and high altitudes where seasons are short. Plants small but extremely productive. Fruits globe shaped and medium sized.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (¼ lb. \$1.15).

JUNE PINK. 71 days. The earliest of the pink-fruited varieties. Vine is open, spreading, and rather short. Fruits medium sized, flattened, smooth; color purplish pink.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (½ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$4.00).

EARLIANA. 73 days. A first early sort, widely used for home gardens, and by truckers. Vine is open, spreading, medium small. Fruits flattened, medium sized, firm, bright red, quite smooth.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (½ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$3.75).

JOHN BAER. 76 days. Excellent for market gardening and canning. Vines are of medium height, fruit medium size, semiglobular, very attractive bright red, smooth and quite firm.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.75).

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. 78 days. One of the most satisfactory of second early varieties. Fruits flattened, bright red, firm and meaty, heavy producing. One of the finest for the home garden and canning.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 80c) (½ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.75).

THE LANDRETH. Originator strain. 78 days. A very highly bred variety second early tomato. Fruits are firm, large, solid and of deep red color. Vines heavy and produces an exceptionally large yield of

first class quality fruit. Ready for market at the same time as Chalk's Jewel, Marglobe, and Early Detroit and a heavy yielder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.25).

Plant Selected Seed. This seed is selected from plants of the best type growing in the fields. The plants are isolated to prevent cross-pollination with the result that better seeds are obtained.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

FIRESTEEL. A new early, very large, heavy yielding tomato, suited where seasons are short. Fruits globe shaped, dark crimson red, smooth, exceedingly solid and fine flavor. Growers who tried Firesteel last year recommend it highly.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 35c) (oz. 65c) (¼ lb. \$2.00).

EARLY STONE. 82 days. A new development. One week earlier than the Improved Stone. Vines heavy, large, deep green, and prolific; fruit larger than the Improved Stone, semiglobular, smooth, deep scarlet red and ripens well to the stem. Interior deep red.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

LIVINGSTON GLOBE. 85 days. An excellent variety, well adapted to greenhouse production. Vine strong, with heavy foliage; prolific. Fruits large, full globe, smooth; purplish pink, ripens evenly.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.75).

BEAUTY. 87 days. A hardy grower, very prolific; large, smooth and a glossy crimson with a tinge of purple; grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size throughout the entire season. Flesh is very firm, has a tough skin and few seeds; seldom rots or cracks after rain. Picked green but matured, it will ripen nicely, making it a desirable shipping sort. A very satisfactory main crop tomato.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

Plant Selected Seed. This seed is selected while the plants are growing in the fields and the tomatoes are being formed. These plants are isolated by screens. From them our plant-selected seeds are produced.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).



Extra Early Bison

OXHEART. A distinctive type of variety recently introduced and very popular. The fruit is extremely large, heart-shaped and solid.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

PONDEROSA. 90 days. One of the largest varieties in general use for home garden planting. Vine large. Fruits very large, flat, purplish pink, of inviting flavor, somewhat rough.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES

PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER. 77 days. Disease resistant, heavily productive. Fruits large, smooth, globular, solid, with thick walls and cross sections; color light scarlet, not as intense as could be desired. Highly desirable for market garden use and for long distance shipping.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.10) (½ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$3.50).

MARGLOBE, IMPROVED. 83 days. Definite disease resistance, this variety recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 75c) (½ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$3.00).

MASTER MARGLOBE. 78 days. Same as Marglobe except few days earlier and more uniform.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

RUTGERS. A uniform wilt resistant tomato with deep red skin and flesh. Ripens from inside out. Especially recommended as a green wrap shipper and is a heavy yielder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).

BREAK O'DAY. Plant Selected Seed. 70 days. Plants light, of spreading habit; bears fruit early and very prolific; fruits medium large, orange red, globe shaped, and smooth.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.60).

PRESERVING VARIETIES

YELLOW PLUM. Yellow, plum-shaped, averaging 1 inch in diameter. Excellent flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.40).

YELLOW PEAR. Similar to Yellow Plum, but fruits pear-shaped.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.40).

RED CHERRY. Fruits round, bright red, presenting beautiful appearance.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.40).

MIXED SMALL TOMATOES. Above three varieties mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

TOMATO PLANTS. See page 31.

TURNIPS — Quick Growing, Uniform and Handsome

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Purple Top White Globe

CULTURE: Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply, and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly in rows 1 to 3 feet apart, or broadcast by raking the seeds into the soil one-half inch deep. When up, thin out to three inches apart. Sowings at intervals of 10 days can be made until the end of August.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. 42 days. Extremely early, good for forcing, as well as garden culture. Tops small, compact, strap leaved. Roots medium small, very flat, white throughout. Small tap root. Grown for early bunch trade. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (½ lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.25).

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. 46 days. This is a flat-shaped medium early turnip—one-third of the upper portion is purple, balance of skin is white. It is not extensively planted by market gardeners.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).



Extra Early Purple Top Milan

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (Finest English grown seed.) 55 to 60 days. An all-purpose variety in the Rocky Mountain region. Extensively used for home, market garden and shipping. More of this variety is planted than all other varieties combined, mainly due to three characteristics: First, fine appearance, being globe-shaped, flesh firm and white, skin smooth, pure white, except crown or upper portion, which is richly colored, maroon to deep purple. Second, It is exceptionally sweet and mild. Flesh is crisp, not stringy. Very desirable for market as well as home garden. Third, it is a quick grower and the yield is heavy; a good keeper. Our stock of this seed is of the highest quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

SEVEN-TOP TURNIPS. Cultivated exclusively for the tops which are used as greens. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 75c).

WHITE EGG. 55 to 60 days. Grown principally for home gardeners and truckers for local markets. Top medium size, upright, cut-leaved. Roots white, egg-shaped, 3 to 3½ inches long, white throughout. Smooth, fine-grained and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).

YELLOW TURNIPS

GOLDEN BALL. 60 to 65 days. A delicate and sweet-flavored yellow-fleshed turnip, not of large size but firm, hard and of superior quality. Keeps well.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 30c) (½ lb. 50c) (lb. 90c).

AMBER GLOBE. 70 days. Roots large, globular shape, skin yellow tinged with green at top, flesh yellowish white. Sweet and tender. Good table variety. Grown extensively for stock.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. 90c).

RUTABAGAS

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. (Gold Seal Quality.) 90 days. A dependable variety for large scale production for storage and shipping. Roots large, round, with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; flesh light yellow, firm, sweet and tender.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (½ lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.25).

LONG ISLAND NECKLESS. A new introduction of special merit. It is globe-shaped, color bright yellow with clear purple top, very smooth and practically free from any neck.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (½ lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.25).

BANGHOLM. (Gold Seal Quality.) 90 days. Similar to American Purple Top, but having somewhat thicker neck. Roots very large, spherical yellow, with purple crown, somewhat rough; grow one-half above ground. Flesh light yellow, firm, of good flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (½ lb. 70c) (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$3.50).



American Purple Top

FREE OFFER

We value your business and to demonstrate our appreciation, we will give to our customers, as listed below, FREE. This FREE offer is confined to orders for VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS ONLY, AND AT CATALOG PRICES, but does not apply on purchases of Corn, Peas or Beans (in lots of 50 lbs. or over) or Field Seeds, Implements, Insecticides, Nursery Stock, etc., just Flower and Vegetable Seeds in less than 50 lb. quantities.

With every \$3.50 order, two (2) Fine Dahlias, OUR Selection, OR

With every \$3.50 order, ten (10) Finest Mixed Gladioli.

With every \$5.00 order, two (2) Peonies—Red, Pink or White.

With every \$7.00 order, we will include Dahlias and Gladioli, or Peonies and Dahlias, or Peonies and Gladioli.

The above will not be sent unless requested. All will be mailed ABSOLUTELY FREE.



Plant Growing on Our Farm

Vegetable Plants

No orders for
less than 10
of any variety

	10 Plants	100 Plants	500 Plants	1000 Plants
Add Postage.....	\$.10	\$.17	\$.31	\$.65
CABBAGE, EARLY. Ready April 25th or later. All varieties as listed on pages 6 and 7.....	.21	.79	3.69	6.69
CABBAGE, LATE. Ready May 5th or later. All varieties as listed on pages 6 and 7.....	.21	.79	3.69	6.69
CABBAGE, RED. Ready April 25th. All varieties as listed on page 7.....	.21	.79	3.69	6.69
CAULIFLOWER, EARLY. Ready April 25th. All varieties as listed on page 5.....	.29	.95	4.15	7.90
CAULIFLOWER, LATE. Ready May 10th. All varieties as listed on page 5.....	.29	.95	4.15	7.90
CELERY. Ready May 5th or later. All varieties as listed on page 9.....	.21	.79	3.69	6.69
CELERY, PASCAL. Ready May 25th. All varieties as listed on page 9.....	.21	.79	3.69	6.69
EGGPLANT. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 13.....	.29	1.10	4.95	7.95
ONION PLANTS. (See page 21.)				
PEPPERS. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 22.....	.29	.95	4.95	7.95
TOMATO. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 29.....	.29	.95	4.95	7.95
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May 10th.....	.29	.89	3.89	6.69

Orders for 10 of a kind take ten rate.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Vegetable Roots, Etc.

	12	50	100	1000
ASPARAGUS: Two-year-old roots.				
Mary Washington or Giant Argenteuil.....	\$.29	\$.65	\$.90	\$7.30
Paradise.....	.30	.65	1.15	7.95
Add Postage.....	.12	.25	.45	1.25
RHUBARB (Pie Plant): Two-year-old roots.				
Linnaeus, Strawberry or Victoria.....	.54	2.00	3.50	
Add Postage.....	.12	.70	1.25	
CHIVES, Sprouted. Big bunch, postpaid.....			Each Doz.	\$3.50
MINT ROOTS. Big clumps, postpaid.....			.30	2.90
SAGE. One-year clumps, postpaid.....			.35	3.50
TARRAGON. For Tarragon Vinegar, postpaid.....			.35	3.50
HORSERADISH. This is one of the hardest vegetables for the garden or farm. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use. Postpaid. Dozen, 20c; 100 \$1.45.				
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. Very different from the Green Globe Artichoke. They look like rough, knotty potatoes. Easily grown. Culture like potatoes. Sometimes called "Potato Artichoke." Not postpaid. Per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c. Write for prices on larger quantities.				

Plants for the Flower Garden

Many people wishing earlier blooms and not having the time to start the young plants indoors from seed, we list below the most popular annuals which are carefully grown by us from our finest seed. Ready May 10th or later.

Do not order less than 10 of a kind.

	10	50
Add Postage.....	\$.10	\$.49
ASTERS. Varieties 1019 to 1033 as listed on pages 33 and 34.....	.40	1.69
AGERATUM. Varieties 1003 and 1005 as listed on page 33.....	.40	1.69
CALENDULA. Varieties 1052, 1055, 1056 as listed on page 34.....	.40	1.69
CANDYTUFT. 1060. Page 34.....	.40	1.69
CARNATION. Varieties 1072 to 1074 as listed on page 35....	.40	1.69
CANTERBURY BELLS. Annual. 1064. Page 35.....	.40	1.69
CLARKIA. 1092. Page 35.....	.40	1.69
DAISY, Giant English Double. Red, white, pink and mixed. Page 36.....	.40	1.69
DAISY, African. 1115. Orange and white. Page 36.....	.40	1.69
FORGET-ME-NOT. See page 37.....	.40	1.69
GODETTIA, Tall and Dwarf Double Flowered. Mixed. Page 37.....	.40	1.69
HOLLYHOCK, Annual. 1173. Page 38.....	.40	1.69
LARKSPUR. 1186 to 1192 inc. Page 38.....	.40	1.69
LOBELIA. 1201, 1202. See page 39.....	.40	1.69
LUPINS, Russell. Perennial Seedlings. See page 39.....	2.15	8.99
MARIGOLD. 1209, 1210, 1211, 1214, 1216, 1219, 1220. Page 39.....	.40	1.69
PANSIES. 1264, 1266 and 1267 as listed on page 40.....	.40	1.69
PENTSTEMON. Mixed colors. 1269.....	.50	1.69
PETUNIA.		
Burgundy. 1276. See page 41.....	.40	1.69
Glow. 1284. See page 41.....	.40	1.69
Giant Single Fringed. 1296. See page 41.....	.40	1.69
Giants of California. 1298. See page 41.....	.50	2.10
Double Fringed Giants. 1299. See page 41.....	.60	2.45
Rose of Heaven. 1281. Page 41.....	.40	1.69
Elk's Pride. 1283. Page 41.....	.40	1.69
Howard Star. 1272. Page 41.....	.40	1.69
Flaming Velvet. 1271. Page 41.....	.40	1.69
Snowstorm Improved. 1283. Page 41.....	.40	1.69
Twinkles. 1279. Page 41.....	.40	1.69
PHLOX, Drummond. Art shades. 1317. See page 42.....	.40	1.69
SALPIGLOSSIS. 1334. Page 42.....	.40	1.69
SALVIA, Firebrand. Extra fine. 1337. Page 43.....	.45	1.69
SNAPDRAGON. 1346 to 1352 varieties as listed on page 43....	.40	1.69
STATICE. Market Growers Blue. 1356. Page 43.....	.40	1.69
STOCKS. 1361 and 1362. Page 43.....	.48	1.69
VERBENA		
Scarlet, Purple, and Pink. Page 45.....	.40	1.69
VIOLAS, Tufted Pansies. Mixed colors. Page 45.....	.40	1.69
VIOLETS.....	.40	1.69
ZINNIAS. Varieties 1472, 1473 as listed on page 45.....	.40	1.69

Western Seed Collections

These collections of seed which we offer at special prices, include only the best varieties. The only cheap item about them is the price. It is possible for us to sell these collections at this price for two reasons: we get them ready before the spring rush opens, when our time is less valuable; second, in making this offer it helps us to get acquainted with many new buyers.

NOTE: These collections are already put up and we cannot change any of the varieties.

OUR GREAT \$1.10 COLLECTION

Postpaid

25 full sized packages which sell at
5c and 10c each, for \$1.20

Beans, Golden Wax
Beans, Tendergreen
Beets, Detroit Dark Red
Cabbage, Early Golden Acre
Carrot, Chantenay
Corn, Early Golden Bantam.
Corn, Golden Evergreen, Late
Cucumber, Davis Perfect
Lettuce, Grand Rapids
Lettuce, New York
Muskmelon, Colorado
Onion, Mountain Danvers
Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Peas, Laxtonian
Pumpkin, Small Sugar
Radish, Early White Icicle
Radish, Scarlet Globe
Squash, Acorn
Squash, White Bush Scallop
Turnip, Purple Top White Globe
Watermelon, Klondike
Spinach, Long Standing
Morning Glory, Finest Mixed
Nasturtium, Dwarf, Finest Mixed
Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed

VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION

\$1.65 Postpaid

Regular Price \$2.50

1 oz. Beets, Detroit
¼ lb. Beans, Full Measure
2 oz. Beans, Golden Wax
2 oz. Beans, Kentucky Wonder Green
1 pkt. Cabbage Early, Copenhagen
1 pkt. Cabbage Late, Holland
½ oz. Carrots, Chantenay
¼ lb. Corn, Early Bantam
1 pkt. Cucumber, Long Green
1 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1 pkt. Muskmelon, Greeley Wonder
½ oz. Onions, Mountain Danvers
½ oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
¼ lb. Peas, Laxtonian
1 oz. Pumpkin
1 oz. Radish, Long White Icicle
1 oz. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing
1 oz. Squash, Acorn
1 oz. Squash, White Bush
1 pkt. Tomato, John Baer
1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
1 pkt. Watermelon, Klondike

FLOWERING ANNUALS COLLECTION

SPECIAL PRICE 70c

If packed separately, this collection
would cost \$1.00

1 pkt. each—Aster mixed, Marigold Dwarf
mixed, Petunia mixed, Zinnia Giant mixed,
Spencer Sweet Pea mixed, Alyssum,
Calendula, Cosmos, Larkspur, California
Poppy, Marigold African mixed, Poppy
mixed, Mourning Bride, Sweet Sultan,
Marvel of Peru, Bachelor Button Double
Blue, and Helichrysum.

OUR EASY TO GROW

FLOWER COLLECTION 35c.

Regular selling price of this selection is 50c
Postpaid

1 pkt. Each, all in Mixed Colors—Larkspur,
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow, Marigold
African, Zinnia Giants, Sweet Sultan,
Nasturtium Dwarf, Cosmos, 1 oz. Spencer
Mixed Sweet Pea.

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION

\$2.45. Postpaid

Regular price of this selection. \$4.70

½ lb. Beans, Tendergreen
¼ lb. Beans, Brittle Wax
½ lb. Beet, Detroit Dark Red
1 oz. Carrot, Red Core Danvers
¼ lb. Corn, Giant Bantam Late
¼ lb. Corn, Golden Bantam Early
½ oz. Cucumbers, Straight 8
½ oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1 oz. Lettuce, Iceberg 315
2 oz. Muskmelon, Colorado
2 oz. Onion, Mountain Danvers
½ oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
½ lb. Peas, Asgrow 40
½ lb. Peas, Laxtonian
½ lb. Radish, Long White Icicle
½ lb. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing
1 pkt. Tomato, Chalk's Early Jewel
1 oz. Squash, Acorn
¼ lb. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
¼ lb. Watermelon, Klondike
2 qt. Yellow Onion Sets

MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE COLLECTION

75c Postpaid

Regular price of this selection \$1.00

We find that mountain grown vegetables
are far superior in quality to those grown
elsewhere, therefore, everybody living in
the mountains should raise at least enough
vegetables for their own use. Many sorts
of vegetables will not grow in the high
altitude. We have made up a collection
that will mature.

¼ lb. Beans, Full Measure
1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red
1 pkt. Cabbage, Golden Acre
1 pkt. Carrots, Danvers Half Long
1 pkt. Lettuce, New York 915
¼ lb. Peas, Laxton's Progress
1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 pkt. Rutabaga, Bangholm
1 pkt. Spinach, Long Standing
1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

SPENCER SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

"Great Fifteen" Collection

Postpaid **95c**

Regular price \$1.50

1 pkt. each: Reflection, Blue; Doreen, Car-
mine-rose; Jumbo, Cerise; Floradale,
Cream Pink; Rubicund, Crimson; Excel-
stor, Orange-scarlet; Highlander, Silver
Lavender; Royal Purple, Purple; Gold
Crest, Salmon; Miss California, Salmon;
Life, Scarlet; Avalanche, White; Sultan,
Maroon, Tangerine, Orange; Youth, Pico-
tee.

VICTORY COLLECTION

Red, White and Blue

Postpaid **20c**

Pkt. each Rubicund, Avalanche,
The Admiral

"Great Seven" Collection

Postpaid **50c**

Regular price 70c

Avalanche, Austin Fredrick, Royal Purple,
Rubicund, Fine Salmon, Pink Frills,
Mastercream

NURSERY COLLECTIONS

Full descriptions of these items on pages 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 59 and 60.

No. 1— **\$1.35** Postpaid

Regular Retail Value \$2.12

12 Mixed Gladioli
3 Mixed Peony Roots
3 Mixed Dahlia Roots

No. 3—SPIREA SPECIAL

One each of the 6 varieties listed on page
55, same stock and sizes.

6 No. 1 shrubs **\$2.49** postage, 29c

No. 2— **\$2.15** Postpaid

Regular Retail Value \$2.41

5 Red Raspberries
3 Concord Grapes
3 Gooseberries
3 Currants
No. 1 Grade

ROSE COLLECTIONS

5 Rose Bushes, No. 1 Grade, Our Selection
From Our Regular Stock

Your Choice of Climbers or Bush Roses

\$2.39 postpaid

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$1.69

We are making a Special Offer of thirteen (13) good roots, our selection, all different
colors, no two alike, for \$1.69, postpaid.

This collection contains some of our finest surplus varieties.

Read About Our FREE Offer (See page 30)

Surround Yourself With Beauty---GROW FLOWERS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Ageratum, Dwarf Blue

Flower Seeds

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting) (A). Bears graceful daisy-like flowers, grown for winter bouquets and decorations. The flowers are usually cut when in the bud state and will open out as they dry.

1000—Double Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 35c).

1001—Double Hybrid Mixed. New. Large flowering.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) (A-RG). Very attractive free blooming dwarf border and rock garden flower. Easily grown from seed.

1003—Imperial Dwarf Blue. Compact, flowers true blue.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

1004—Blue Star. The best variety. Plants bushy dwarf, covered with light blue flowers with purple centers.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

1005—Purple Perfection. (Improved.) Extra dwarf, bearing mass of large flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

ALYSSUM (A-RG). These are without doubt one of the easiest flowers grown, for borders, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses.

1007—Violet Queen. Plants are dwarf compact, neat in habit, covered with small sweet scented flowers of a rich, very deep shaded violet from early summer until late fall. Excellent for borders.
(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 30c) (oz. 75c).

1008—Carpet of Snow. Extra dwarf, covered with delicate white flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (½ oz. 30c).

1009—Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Flowers pure white.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 30c).

1011—Little Dorrit. 3 to 4 inches. Forms perfect little bushes smothered with miniature white flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1012—Saxatile Perennial (Gold Dust). Dwarf golden yellow or compacta.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

As many flower seeds are very small and fine it is usually best to grow plants in seed beds and later transplant them to their permanent place, but if this is not convenient the seed may be sown directly in their permanent place. In either case the soil should be a loose mellow loam and raked smooth. Broadcast small seeds and cover lightly 4 times the diameter of the seed. Very small seed may be merely pressed in. Firm the soil well over the seed. It is important that the soil does not become dry and hard.

When watering be sure to use a fine spray until the plants have gotten well through the surface.

For early plants seed may be started indoors in boxes. About one-third sand mixed with the soil is best. Keep in shade until the seeds sprout then place near a window where there is a fair amount of sunlight.



Amaranthus, Molten Fire Dwarf

AMARANTHUS (A). Plants are hardy annuals and are grown for their brilliant foliage. Especially suitable for backgrounds, centers of beds. Grow from three to five feet.

1014—Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves variegated yellow and red; flowers crimson.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1015—Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Long drooping crimson flower spikes with yellowish green foliage.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1017—Molten Fire Dwarf. Leaves dark, bronze with Poinsettia red centers. Very beautiful.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

ANCHUSA, Italica (P).

1018—Dropmore Variety. Hardy perennial, growing about 5 feet; flowers are a clear, bright blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

ASTERS (A). The asters are now among the most interesting, beautiful and satisfactory of flowers; late years have added charming new colors and gigantic size to the kinds now being grown in this country. They thrive and flower throughout the entire summer and there is hardly a prettier sight than a bed of asters in full bloom. The aster is of easy culture and when started from seed should be sown in March or April in the hotbed, greenhouse, or in boxes, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant to the open, 18 inches apart each way.



Wilt Resistant Varieties. Wilt is a disease which causes much trouble to aster growers. It may occur at any stage. There seems to be no method of control and all that growers can do is to safeguard against this disease by planting Wilt Resistant Strains. We recommend that you plant only Wilt Resistant Strains.

Improved Crego Giants—Wilt Resistant.

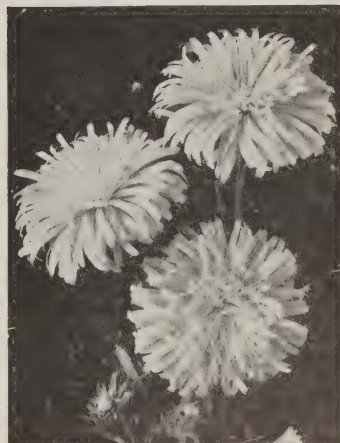
This is the finest of the Comet Asters. Flowers large, double and have long, narrow, gracefully curled petals. Plants grow about 2½ feet tall.

1019—Deep Rose. 1023—Shell Pink.
1020—Crimson.
1021—Royal Purple. 1025—White.
1022—Violet. 1026—Mixed.
Any of above: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 45c).

American Beauty—Wilt Resistant. Plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall. Branching, strong, and flowers are full petaled and double. One of the finest varieties especially adapted to this section. Early blooming.

1028—All Colors Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).

Early Queen of the Market—Wilt Resistant. Two weeks earlier than most others. Branching habit. 1½ feet tall, beautiful shades. Fine for cut flowers.
1030—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).



Aster, Improved Crego Giants

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

You Should Have a Flower Garden With

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Ostrich Feather Aster—Wilt Resistant.

The flowers of this class resemble the Japanese Chrysanthemums, with long, curved, fringe-like petals, giving a feathery appearance; of immense size. 2½ feet.

1031—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

Giant Comet Aster (See Improved Crego).

American Branching (Vick's). Wilt resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust flowers, large double, with petals broad and slightly curved. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple, mixed. Our seed best money can buy. 1033—(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 35c).

ASTER PLANTS

We can supply good sturdy aster plants, separate or mixed colors. For price see page 31.

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila) (A-P). Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. 1036—Special Covent Garden (Alba). This is an improved large flowering, pure white, annual Baby's Breath of free, easy growth.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).

1037—Elegans Crimson. A beautiful shade of carmine.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

1038—Paniculata (Perennial). Single white. Especially feathery and delicate.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1039—Paniculata Double (Perennial). Bears an abundance of small double white flowers. When dried used extensively in Christmas decorations.

(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 35c) (½ oz. \$2.50).



Calliopsis



Where this insignia appears in this catalog it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of merit and have received an award in the All-America Selection Trials.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (A-C).

Hardy annual climber growing 10 feet in height. Foliage light green. Bears small white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods resembling small balloons. Used mostly to cover fences, etc., because of its free and rapid growth.

1041 (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c).

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) (A). A very easy and satisfactory annual to grow.

1042—Tall Double Mixed. Bears waxy rose-like flowers which cover entire stalk of the plant. Stalks 18 inches high.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 25c).

1044—Camelia Flowered Mixed. Largest double variety. Grows 18 inches tall.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).



Balsam, Gardenia Flowered

BLUE LACE FLOWER (A). Attractive annual with dainty lavender flowers. Excellent for cutting.

1046 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (Thunbergia) (A-C).

A hardy trailing annual with yellow, buff, orange and white flowers, some with eyes of velvety black, 3 to 5 feet.

1047—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). An easy growing annual suited for borders and cutting. Each flower is a miniature paint brush born on long wiry stems.

1048—Coccinea. Red blossoms.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c).

CALLIOPSIS (A). One of the easiest growing annuals. Very showy and excellent for cut flowers. Flowers grow 12 to 15 inches high.

1051—Tall Finest Mixed. Contains yellow, orange, brown, etc.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).



Calendula, Sunshine or Chrysanth
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (A). Large double flowers blooming all summer. Flowers grow 1½ to 2 feet high. It is so easy to grow, a constant bloomer and a very desirable house flower.



1052—Sunshine (Chrysanth). Flowers large, yellow with long curling petals; fine for cutting.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

1053—Double Orange King. Large, rich deep orange.

Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

1054—Double Lemon Queen. Large lemon or sulphur.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).

1055 Ball's Orange. Beautiful variety especially adapted to forcing.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1056—Radio. Quilled orange-colored petals.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1057—Double Mixed. Mixture of several shades of orange, yellow and primrose.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (A-RG). Easy to grow. Requires little care. Sow any time in spring. Blooms all summer. 12 inches high.

1059—Rose Cardinal. Bears an abundance of rose flowers.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 25c).

1060—Giant Hyacinth. Large spikes of purest white flowers, erect habit and a free bloomer. Recommended for cut-flower and bedding.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 30c).

1061—Superfine Mixed. All colors.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Flowers Blooming from Spring Until Fall

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CANNA (Indian Shot) (See Bulbs). A very showy plant with massive foliage and clusters of brilliant blooms in tropical effect. These are usually planted from roots but can be successfully grown from seed if planted early. Seed should be soaked in warm water 24 hours before sowing. Height 3 to 4 feet.

1062—Finest Mixed. All colors.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 30c).

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula*). Bears a great profusion of attractive, bell-shaped flowers. Hardy, perennial, grows from two to four feet.

1063—Finest Biennial Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1064—New Annual Mixed. Plants and flowers same as the well known biennials Canterbury Bells, but these bloom from seed the first year. They are very showy in beds and borders. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).



Canterbury Bells, Annual
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

CASTOR OIL BEANS (*Ricinus*). A large appearing easily and quick growing plant. Leaves are enormous in size. This plant is quite effective as a repellent to grasshoppers and many other bugs and worms, as the grasshoppers especially do not like the plant and shun any plot of ground where Castor Oil Beans are growing. A row of Castor Oil Beans planted along your garden or field where grasshoppers enter will be very effective in keeping them out.

1066—Small Seeded. Field variety, not as ornamental, leaves are green, bushy, 8 to 10 feet tall, and used mostly for planting along fences and ditch banks as a repellent to grasshoppers.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (1 lb. 70c).

1067—Zanzibariensis. A large growing variety attaining a height of 14 feet. Leaves enormous in size and seed large.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c).

1068—Scarlet Queen. A beautiful ornamental variety of medium growth 5 to 7 feet, bushy leaves, bronzy green with abundance of scarlet spikes or flowers. The stem stalks and spikes or flowers are crimson.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 60c).

CARNATION (A and P). They are very neat in habit and are remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers. Can be sown in early spring but most satisfactory method is to start indoors and transplant to the open about 18 inches apart. All are perennials if given some protection through the winter.

Marquerite Annual. The Marquerites are the earliest blooming carnations, growing an abundance of flowers on good strong stems five months after seeding.

1070—XXX Reselected Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 50c).

1071—Good Well Balanced Mixture.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

Chaubaud's Giant Double (P). The finest of the Carnations. Bloom five months from sowing and continues throughout the season, 16 to 20 inches high, upright in habit and a robust grower.

1072—Cardinal Red. Large scarlet.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 50c).

1073—Jeanne Dionis (White). (Pkt. 15c)

(½ oz. 50c).

1074—Finest Mixed from named varieties. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 35c).

CELOSIA (*Cockscomb*) (A). Graceful, handsome, pyramidal plants, each branch tipped with a brilliant colored plume or comb.

1077—Comb Varieties. Mixed dwarf.

1078—Plume Varieties. Golden yellow, fiery scarlet, mixed.

Prices are the above: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (¼ oz. 40c).



Carnation, Chaubaud's Giant Double



1079—Flame of Fire. A fine medium dwarf type growing 1½ feet tall, with fiery red plumes or crest.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 50c).

1080—Chinese Woolflower. Pink and crimson, mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

CENTAUREA (A). Characterized by their bright bristle-shaped flowers. Plants are of the hardest nature and simplest culture, and yet one of the most attractive and graceful of all old-fashioned flowers. Do well in cool, partly shaded location.

CYANUS (*Double Cornflower*). Plants grow 2 to 2½ feet tall, and produce continuously large super double blooms on long stems throughout the summer and fall. Fine for beds, borders and cutting. Also called Ragged Sailor, Ragged Robin and Bachelor's Button.

1081—Blue Boy. Exquisite Cornflower blue.

1082—Red Boy. Finest of red shades.

1083—Purple. Dark purple.

1084—Snow Man. Graceful large white.

1085—Pinkie. Lovely true pink.

1086—Mixed. All colors mixed.

Any of the above. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).



1087—Jubilee Gem. Extra dwarf, double blue, vivid green foliage.

(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 30c) (oz. 90c).

Giant Imperialis. See Sweet Sultan page 44.

CHRYSANTHEMUM DAISY. Do not confuse these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. All are fine for cut flowers.

1090—Coronarium Finest Double Mixed.

Flowers 1½ inches across, in shades of yellow and white. 18 inches tall.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1091—Single Annual Painted Daisy.

Plants 2½ feet, well branched, flowers 3 inches, all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

CLARKIA (A). A very pretty and graceful plant. Bushy light green foliage. Blooms early and freely with quantities of delicately colored double flowers in rosettes. Covering entire stock of the plant. Height 2 feet. In colors and mixed.

1092—Choice Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

COBAEA SCANDENS (*Cup and Saucer Vine*) (P-C). Half hardy perennial climber of rapid growth, growing 20 to 30 feet in a season. Bears large bell-shaped blue and white flowers. Free from insects.

1093—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Buy with Confidence—Plant with Confidence—GOLD SEAL SEEDS

Plant Some of the All-America Selections

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

COLEUS (A-RG). Ornamental. Adapted for growing in the house or when weather is warm can be transplanted outdoors. Are unexcelled for window boxes, borders and rock gardens. Leaves many shades and combinations of yellow, green, red.

1094—Rainbow Mixture. 16 inches. Extra large leaves with many varied colors and markings.
Sold out.

1095—Laciniatus. Selected strain. Leaves narrow, laciniated, marked green and rose, dwarf.
Sold out.

1096—Coleus. Hybrids. Large leaved. Dwarf mixed. A new dwarf growing variety with large, beautifully marked leaves.
(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. 75c).



Columbine

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia) (P). Exceedingly showy, hardy plants, growing from 1 to 2½ feet high, do best in shady, moist places.

1098—Long-Spurred Hybrids. The blooms are of large size and the spurs very long. Colors range through a most harmonious number of shades.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1099—Rocky Mountain. Very beautiful perennial, native of Colorado. Color ranges from light to dark blue, centers cream-white.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

We can supply roots if desired. See page 46.

COREOPSIS (P).

Grandiflora. Fine large blooms, golden yellow on long, graceful stems, and will make an excellent display throughout the summer and fall, especially suitable for cutting.

1100—Single. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).
1100A—Double. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

CORN (Ornamental). See Rainbow Flint, page 65.

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial


(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden



 **Sensation**
All-America Selections—Gold Medal


COSMOS (A). A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or along background border against evergreens or fences.


Extra Early Flowering Mammoth. Graceful medium sized flowers on long stems 70 days after seeding.

1102—Pink. 1103—Crimson. 1104—White.

1105—Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).

1106—Early Double Crested. Differs from the single type by having the small petals of the center completely covering the yellow disc. Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (¼ oz. 45c).

 **1107—Orange Flare.** Earlier than Klondyke, 3 feet tall with beautiful golden orange blooms, 3 inches across. Will flower in about 3 months from seed and continue to bloom profusely until frost.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (¼ oz. 30c).

 **1108—Sensation.** A true sensation. Giant rose and white flowers, 4 inches across, long stems, and a very early bloomer.

Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (½ oz. 40c).

1109—Pinkie. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter with heavy fluted petals. Color clear rose pink.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (¼ oz. 50c).

DAHLIAS (P). There is a fascination in growing Dahlias from seed as they always produce many new types and colors. Although a perennial, they will flower the first season if sown early or started in boxes and transplanted. Protect the tubers over winter in a dry cellar in sand.

1111—Finest Single. Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1112—Finest Double Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 50c).

DAISIES (A-P-RG).

1115—African (Dimorphotheca) (A). Is a rare and very showy annual from South Africa. Has daisy-like flowers of a glossy shade with black central ring. New hybrids mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

1116—African Blue Eyed (Arctotis Grandis) (A). Hardy annual easily grown from seed. The daisy-like flowers are silvery white with a blue eye surrounded by a narrow golden band. The under part of the petal is lilac-blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 35c).

1120—Swan River (Brachycome) (A). Free-flowering dwarf annuals covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty many-colored flowers. Suitable for edgings. 9 inches.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

DAISY, ENGLISH (Bellis Perennis). Plants grow about 6 inches high and produce their large, double blooms for a long time in early Spring. May be grown as a biennial or seed may be sown each year, preferably in August, and protected through the winter. A semi-shady situation and fairly moist soil is best.

1118—Extra Double Mixed. Very bright flowers with golden yellow centers.
Sold out.

1119—Monstroza Giant Flowered. This is the largest English Daisy, flowers completely covered with long quilled petals having practically no centers.
Sold out.

DAISY, SHASTA (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) (P).

1122—Conqueror. Extra large flowers, the best Shasta Daisy.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

Painted Daisy. See Chrysanthemum.

1123—Datura (Angel's Trumpet) Wrightii (A). An annual very easily grown from seed. Requires very little water. Produces large bushes filled with large white trumpet-shaped flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).



African Daisies (Dimorphotheca)

Varieties — They Are New and Interesting

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Delphinium

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). Tall hybrids. Large, broad, bright stalks and green leaves, often 4 feet tall, and bear long, large floral spikes.

1124—*Belladonna*. A delightful shade of silvery blue.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1125—*Bellamosum*. Rich, deep, intense blue.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

1126 *Finest Mixed*. All varieties of blues, scarlets, pinks.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1127 *Pacific Giants*. Mixed. A remarkable new strain, flowers extremely large, double, mildew resistant.

(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. 40c).

Plants or Roots—See page 46.

Annual Delphinium. See Larkspur, page 38.

DUSTY MILLER (Silvery Leaved Varieties) (P-RG).

1130—*Candidissima*. 10 inches. Thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1132—*Gymnocarpa*. Three feet. Lavender, silvery foliage.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (A). Cheerful blooms and finely cut foliage. Sow where plants are to remain. Hardy annual, grows 1 to 1½ feet high.

1134—*Aurantiaca* (True California Poppy). Golden yellow.



Eschscholtzia, California Poppies

1135—*Carmine King*. Deep carmine.

1136—*Golden West* (California). Yellow with orange center.

1137—*Alba*. Reselected white.

1138—*Finest Single*. Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1133—*Ramona Hybrids*. Flowers beautiful golden bronze within and copper-rose outside with frilled edges.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. See *Acroclitum*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Helichrysum*, *Statice*, and *Xeranthemum*.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus*) (P-C).

1143—A hardy, perennial climber, growing 10 feet high. Flowers of red, pink and white resemble Sweet Peas, but are borne on racemes with 8 to 10 flowers to the stem.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 25c).

EVENING PRIMROSE (*Oenothera*) (A).

1145—A free-flowering annual producing an abundance of large, single flowers which open in the evening.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria*) (A).

1147—Pretty and neat. Small, double white flower, being hardy annual, growing 2 feet.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*) (B). These dainty little flowers love cool, moist soils, and like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders or edgings.

1149—*Alpestris*. Indigo blue.

1150—*Alpestris Rosea*.

1151—*Alpestris Mixed*.

Sold out.

FORGET-ME-NOT, CHINESE (*Cynoglossum*). An easily grown hardy annual of brisky habits. Bears throughout the summer graceful sprays of Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Recommended for beds and borders.

1152—*Firmament*. New sweet scented, dwarf blue.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 15c).

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru*) (A). Plants are large and require plenty of space. Flowers sweet scented, funnel-shaped, being white, red, yellow or striped. Open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 2 feet.

1153—*Mixed Colors*.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).



Foxglove

FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*) (B). The tall, flower-like spikes of the Foxgloves, often 2 to 3 feet, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery or in masses.

1156—*Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

GAILLARDIA (A-P).

1158—*Mixed* (Annual). Very effective in beds, borders, etc., and are also suitable for cutting.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1159—*Grandiflora* (Perennial). A constant bloomer until late in the fall. Flowers scarlet and orange. While this is a hardy perennial it will bloom from the first year from early planting. Height about 1½ feet.

Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

GERANIUM (P). The most popular bedding plants and for pot culture. The blooms are very brilliant and leaves are beautifully marked.

1160—*Mixed*. Double and single.

(Pkt. 25c).

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena*) (*Everlasting*) (A). Produces small, very showy, everlasting globe-shaped flowers. When about half full bloom, flowers should be cut and hung up to dry. Will hold their color all winter.

1164—*Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

GODETIA (*Satin Flower*) (A). Rapid growing; large, mallow-like flowers; very ornamental as pot plants or in mixed beds. Require plenty of room and thrive better in soil not too rich and in a cool location.

1166—*Tall Double Flowered Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).

1167—*Dwarf Double Flowered. Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

LARKSPUR Make Lovely Backgrounds

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Gourds—Small Varieties

GOURDS (Ornamental) (A). Climber. Quick growing vines; excellent for covering arbors, walls and waste places. Gourds grow in curious shapes and are used for house ornaments.

1168—Finest Mixed Large Varieties.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1169—Finest Mixed Small Varieties.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

INDIAN CORN. See Hartner's Rainbow Flint, page 65.

HELICHRYSUM (Giant Strawflowers) (A). Beautiful in the garden or when cut, but mostly grown to dry for winter bouquets. If wanted for winter use, cut them when partially open, remove foliage, bunch loosely, and hang with the heads downward in a cool, dry, shady place until dry. Flowers are double, 2 inches and more across, and are freely borne on strong, upright plants from midsummer until fall. 2 to 2½ feet.

1170—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

HELIOTROPE (GR). These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their sweet scented flowers.

1171—Purple.

Sold out.

1172—Mixed.

Sold out.

HOLLYHOCKS (P, A).

1173—Indian Spring Hollyhock (Annual). A flower for everybody's garden. Blooms first year, grows 4 feet tall, stalks covered with a profusion of light pink to almost crimson semi-double crinkly-edged blooms.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

Perennial. These stately perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Seed sown in late spring or early summer will bloom profusely the next year.

1174—Chaters Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 35c).

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos) (A). A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers.

1176—Mixed Colors.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

ICE PLANT (A-RG).

1177—These dwarf trailing plants with their little star-like flowers and singular icy foliage are great favorites for hanging baskets and rockwork. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus) (A).

1178—There is no hardier vine than this. Resists drought and insects will not bother it. It is a rapid climber and one of the best for covering verandas, trellises, unsightly fences, etc.

JOB'S TEARS (A). Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and lustrous slate-colored seeds used for heads. Valuable for winter bouquets with everlasting.

1179—Crop failure.

KOCHIA (A). Resembles a closely clipped ornamental Evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are compact, dense and of green color, but in early Autumn the whole bush becomes blood-red. Suitable for hedges, backgrounds, or may be grown singularly.

1180—Trichophylla (Summer Cypress).

Tall, erect and dense; 4 feet.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1181—Childs (Burning Bush). Dwarf,

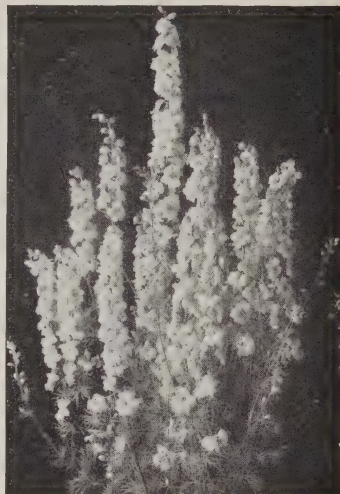
compact, 2 to 3 feet.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).



Hollyhock, Indian Spring

All-America Selections—Silver Medal



Larkspur, Giant Imperial White King
All-America Selections—Special Mention

LANTANA (A). A rapid growing plant. The flowers borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange, and white. Height, about 2 feet.

1185—Hybrid Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 35c).

LARKSPUR (Delphinium Annual). These free-blooming annuals are very quick growers. Seed planted in the open ground in Spring will soon produce beautiful flowers, borne on long, stately spikes. Very effective in beds or masses and furnish fine cutting material. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Giant Imperial. The finest type of Larkspur, flowers double, and carried continuously on stems 3 feet tall, which branch from the base of the plant. Upright and compact.

1186—Miss California. Deep pink on rose.

1187—Carmine King. Carmine rose.

1188—Blue Spire. Deep violet blue.

1188B—Blue Bell. Azure blue.

1189—White King. Best white.

1190—Lilac Spire. Lilac.

1191—Los Angeles. Brilliant pink on salmon.

1192—Best Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (½ oz. 60c).

Stock Flowered (Tall, Double). This variety branches from main stem. Very showy.

1193—Dark Blue. **1196—White.**

1194—Light Blue. **1197—Mixed.**

1195—Pink.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (½ oz. 30c).

Larkspur Perennial. See Delphinium, page 37. Plants, see page 31.

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

Marigolds Give Variety in Size, Shape and Color

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

LINIUM (A-P). Very attractive, growing 10 to 14 inches high. The rich crimson flowers last but a day but they bloom continuously until frost. They like a warm sunny location.

1199—**Rubrum (Annual).** Scarlet Flax. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1200—**Perenne (Perennial Blue).** (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

LOBELIA (A-RG). Charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. Especially adapted for borders and rock gardens.

1201—**Blue Stone.** True blue—Fine light green foliage. Plants dwarf, 4 inches, covered with bright, clear blue flowers. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c).

1202—**Crystal Palace, Compacta.** Superior strain. Grows 3 to 4 inches in height; leaves and stems dark. Plants a mass of deep blue flowers. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c).

1203—**Dwarf Varieties Mixed.** (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c).

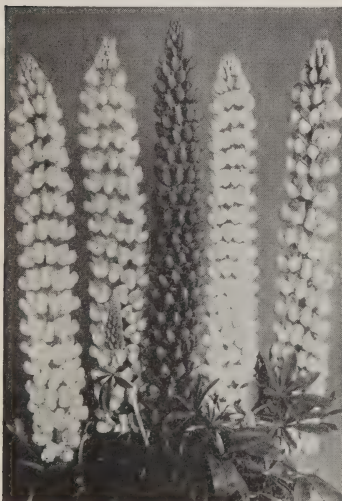
LUPINUS.

1206—**Russell's New English Lupinus (P).** These remarkable Lupinus are the result of years of labor. The stalks or blooms are often 3½ feet or more in length. They have a wide range of beautiful unique coloring of blue, white, yellow and rose. As the seed has a hard shell it is well to chip the seed before planting. If started indoors seed should be planted in sand and the first part of May be set out into the open. Russell's Lupinus does best in cool moist location.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

Plants, see pages 31 and 47.

1207—**Hartwegi Lupinus (A).** If sown in spring it will produce an abundance of blue, white and rose flowers 2 feet in length by late July. Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).



Russell Lupinus

MARIGOLD (A-RG). A very easily grown annual, showy in the garden and fine for cutting. Plant in spring as soon as ground is warm. The odor which is objectional to some comes from the leaves and stems and not the blossom. If allowed to stand overnight in water preferably outside, this odor usually disappears.

MARIGOLD AFRICAN. The African varieties are usually tall growing, bearing large blooms in shades of yellow and orange.

1208—**Crown of Gold (Collarette).** Orange-gold flowers, crested center, broad guard petals, odorless foliage. 2½ feet. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 75c).

1209—**Sunset Giant.** The largest Marigold yet developed. A flower 5 inches in diameter is not unusual. Flowers are sweet-scented, color range is deep orange to light lemon and plants grow 3½ feet tall. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1210—**Guinea Gold or Carnation Flowered.** Orange flushed with gold; flowers double, loosely ruffled. Grows 2½ ft. tall. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 50c).

1211—**Yellow Supreme (All-America Selections).** Companion to Guinea Gold. Flowers lemon yellow; does not have the Marigold odor. Fine cut flower variety. 2½ inches. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1212—**Orange Prince.** Bears on long stems large double golden orange balled shaped flowers. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1213—**Lemon Queen.** Identical to Orange Prince except blooms are yellow. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1214—**Little Giant.** Dwarf African Marigold. Grows 15 inches tall, plants compact with 20 to 24 large 4-inch flowers of many shades from lemon to orange. Fine for borders and bedding. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

1215—**Finest Mixed.** (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

MARIGOLD FRENCH. The French varieties are more dwarf-growing than the African, bearing smaller blooms but in profusion and of more varied colors and markings.

1216—**Golden Ball.** One of the most pleasing and satisfactory Marigolds. Excellent for edging, bedding and cutting. Plants 14 in. tall covered with double dahlia or ball shaped flower of deepest golden orange. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1217—**Robert Biebt.** Deep mahogany red with small golden centers. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1218—**Royal Scot.** All double, dwarf Unique. Attractive flowers of mahogany and gold in symmetrical stripes. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1219—**Harmony or Orange Crown.** Excellent bedding and cut flower, variety; plants dwarf, compact, 15 in., free flowering, flowers golden yellow bordered maroon red, scabious shaped. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (½ oz. 25c).



Yellow Supreme Marigold
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

1220—**Pot O' Gold.** Blooms easy, 100% double, plants dwarf and compact, flowers golden orange, and 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c).

1221—**Gypsy Jewell.** Blooms 75% double of many shades of orange and yellow, 4 inches in diameter, plants bushy, and 15 inches tall. (Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 50c).

1222—**Firey Cross.** A very compact growing variety 12 in. tall covered with single orange yellow flowers with petals blotched maroon. Fine for edging. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

1223—**Dwarf French Double Mixed.** (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

MIGNONETTE (A). A well known favorite annual in all gardens. Cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which come quickly. Set in compact spikes. Sow in early spring.

1224—**Large Flowering Odorata.** This is the sweet-scented tall variety. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1225—**Orange Queen.** Extra dwarf in habit, with enormous thick spikes. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

MIMULUS (P). Half-hardy perennials blooming from seed the first season if sown early. Height, 8 inches.

1226—**Tigrinus (Monkey Flower) (P).** Flowers large and spotted. Mixed.

1227—**Moschatus (Musk Plant) (P-RG).** Small yellow flowers. Fine for hanging baskets; fragrant.

MOONFLOWER (A). A beautiful summer climber, grows 10 to 15 feet high, makes nice shade for porches and bears large, trumpet-shaped flowers, richly scented, which bloom in the evening and on cloudy days. Late bloomer.

1228—**Finest Quality.** (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

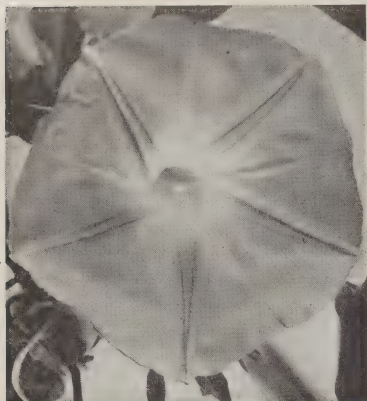
(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Gold Seal Seeds Are Safe From Every Angle

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Morning Glory, Clark's Heavenly Blue

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea) (A). No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory. Easily grown; soil should not be very rich; plant either early or late in spring. Morning glories grow quickly to a vine 15 feet long and bear a great abundance of flowers. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture.

1229—Clark's Early Flowering (Heavenly Blue). The finest of all Morning Glories; the earliest flowering variety; flower measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across; deep sky blue; shading light golden yellow in throats. Vines grow 15 feet tall and covered with blooms from early summer until frost. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1230—Scarlett O'Hara. Rapid climber. Flowers beautiful rich, dark wine red of good size. Blooms early and easy to grow. 1938 Gold Medal All-America Selections. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c).

1231—Crimson Rambler. A strong climber, has ruby red flowers with white throat. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1232—Imperial Japanese. Bears hundreds of various colored fringed flowers. Vines are very vigorous, growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c).

1233—Tall Mixed. Rapid grower. Flowers are bell-shaped, of many bright colors. (Pkt. 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

NASTURTIUMS (A). New Sweet Scented Varieties (Double).

1236—Golden Gleam. Semi-trailing. Golden yellow in color; double; fragrant. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

1237—Golden Globe. Dwarf double; same as Golden Gleam except plants are dwarf and compact, flowers larger and borne well above the foliage. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

1238—Scarlet Gleam. Double. Sweet scented, flowers fiery orange-scarlet; semi-trailing or tall. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

1239—Glorious Gleam Hybrids. Double, semi-tall. A mixed collection of many gorgeous colors; sweet scented. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

DWARF VARIETIES (Single). These have a neat, compact and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing.

1245—Mixed. Contains all dwarf varieties. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c).

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES (Single). Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellis, stone walls, etc., these can be used for hanging baskets and for pot plants for winter flowering as screens.

1252—Mixed. Contains all tall varieties. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c).

NEMESIA (A). This is a very pretty annual, of dwarf habit and will make pleasing masses for foreground beds, edging and filling; produces orchid-like flowers, varied in color. Height 1 foot.

1253—Large Flowering. (Pkt. 15c).

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco) (A). A free-flowering annual, blossoms resemble the petunia, opening in the evening and emit a very powerful perfume. As soon as soil is warm, sow in open; easily grown.

1254—Crimson Bedder. A well branched bushy plant 18 in. tall, covered with rich crimson petunia-like blooms, easily grown. Fine for bedding and low backgrounds. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c).

1255—Mixed. Shades of red, rose and white. (Pkt. 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c).

NIGELLA (A). Easy to grow; very desirable annual for many purposes, especially graceful as cut flowers. Blooms early and long.

1256—Deep Blue. (Devil in a Bush). Extra double. (Pkt. 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c).

1257—Miss Jekyl (Love in a Mist). Cornflower blue. (Pkt. 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c).

1258—Finest Mixed. Blues and white. (Pkt. 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c).

PANSIES (B). One of the most popular flowers and easily grown. Best adapted to partly moist and somewhat shaded places. For large blooms, rich soil is best. Seed sown in spring will bloom in midsummer. For early spring flowers, sow seed in August and protect plants in coldframes or straw during winter. For Pansy Plants, see page 31.

ROGGLI'S SWISS GIANTS.

1263—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c) (oz. \$4.75).

GOLD SEAL MIXTURE. This mixture is made up in such a way as to contain a selection of all the best and large flowered varieties. Is well balanced, containing red, yellow, blue, white and intermediate shades. Outstanding for beauty and size.

1264—(Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$7.00).

MAPLE LEAF GIANTS. This is an entirely distinct type of Pansy. Extra large flowers of wonderful coloring and most vigorous plants.

1265—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c) (oz. \$5.00).

GILLER'S GIANT PANSIES. These strains of Pansies are the result of years of most careful plant isolation and selection by Mr. Frank Giller; is superior in our estimation to any other strain of Pansy in the world both as to size and color.

1266—Giller's Super Giants. Highly recommended for florists and those who make a specialty of growing plants and blooms for commercial trade. Blooms are amazing in size as well as in the large range of colors. Mixed. (Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$6.00).

1267—Giller's Super Swiss Giants. Especially bred and selected for rich deep colors, and new shades. Blooms early, flowers very large, waved and form on long, strong stems. Mixed. (Pkt. 20c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$6.00).

TUFTED PANSIES (See Violas)

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue), H. P., but if started indoors, flowers freely the first year. Very beautiful, 2 feet tall. Numerous upright stalks which continue to bear beautiful flowers of a wide range of color. Similar to Snapdragon shape.

1269—Sensation Improved. Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c).



Pansies, Roggli's Swiss Giant

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden


We Have Petunias for Every Garden Location

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

PETUNIA (A-RG). There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. Succeeds in almost any soil and produces very fragrant blooms the entire season. Sow thinly and cover seed lightly to a depth of not more than four times their size. All of our petunia seed is of the highest quality.

PETUNIA (Hybrida, Single). Grows 2 feet tall. Plain edged suitable for massing in beds. Produces a continuous mass of medium size, single flowers.


1270—White King. Purest white.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).


 **1271—Flaming Velvet.** Blood red.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

1272—Howard Star. Improved. Purple with white star.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 70c).

1273—Inimitable. Striped and blotched.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c).


1274—Violacea. Deep violet.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

 **1275—Topaz Rose.** Velvety cerise rose suffused gold with topaz throat.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 60c).

 **1276—Burgundy.** One of the finest Petunias. Produces large flowers of rich, wine red color.
(Pkt. 20c) (1-16 oz. \$2.00).

1277—Mixed. (Special). All colors.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c).



 **Petunia, Glow**
All-America Selections—Silver Medal

PETUNIA (Plain Edged Dwarf, Single). Grows erect and bushy, 10 to 14 inches high. Blooms freely. Large flowers.

1278—Silver blue. Light blue.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).


1279—Twinkles. Brilliant rose starred white.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1280—Violacea. Deep, violet blue.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1281—Rose of Heaven. Fiery rose.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).

1282—Rosy Morn. Light rose. White throat.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).

1283—Snowstorm Improved. The finest white petunia. A compact grower covered with glistening 4-inch snow white flowers with shaded yellow throat.
(Pkt. 35c) (1/32 oz. \$1.50).


 **1284—Glow, New (Carmine).** Plants dwarf, sturdy, erect, covered with bright, rose red, waved flowers. An outstanding Petunia.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 90c).


1285—Snow Queen. A sturdy plant with large pure white flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c).

1286—Elk's Pride. Largest, darkest and best velvety purple.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. \$2.50).

1287—Mixed. All dwarf varieties are colored, well blended.

PETUNIA (Large, Fringed Edged, Single). These are a very satisfactory sort. Flowers grow large in beautiful colors and beautifully marked with fringed and ruffled or waved edges.


 **1294—Hollywood Star.** A strong vigorous plant producing a mass of very early flowers of golden throated rich rose, five-pointed waved flowers which last all season.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c).

 **1297—White Perfection.** Compact grower covered with abundance of snow white flowers.
(Pkt. 35c) (1/16 oz. \$3.00).

1296—Fluffy Ruffles (Giant Single Fringed Mixed). Large single blooms fringed and ruffled. Grows 14 to 16 inches tall covered with blooms of many colors.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

1298—Giants' of California. This is the largest flowered Petunia. Flowers often measure 6 inches across with beautiful color assortment. Mixed colors.
(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.50).

PETUNIA (Double Varieties, Giant Fringed). Are the finest Petunia the world over. Plants dwarf and bushy, bearing giant double fringed flowers. Free bloomers. Our mixture contains a wide range of color: Amaranth, red, clear pink, pure white, purple, rose, carmine and many other shades.

 **1299—Double Finest Mixed.** All double. Prices on above: (Pkt. 50c) (1/64 oz. \$3.00) (1/32 oz. \$6.00).

PETUNIA BALCONY (Tall, Branching, Plain Edges, Single). Pendula or trailing. Grows 16 to 24 inches, suitable for backgrounds, porch boxes, etc. Large flowers.

1287—Violet Blue. Dark violet blue.

1288—Rose. Clear rose.

1289—Crimson. Red.

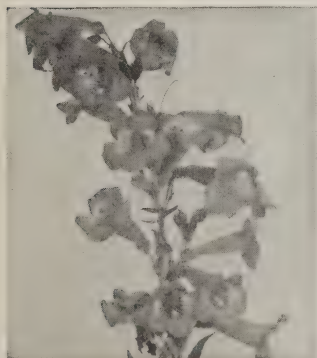
1290—White. Pure white.

1291—Black Prince. Velvety purple.

Prices on above: (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 75c).


1292—All Varieties Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (1/4 oz. 75c).

We can furnish plants of most of the best varieties of Petunias. See page 31.



Penistemon



 **Petunia, Hollywood Star**
All-America Selections—Silver Medal

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Buy with Confidence—Plant with Confidence—GOLD SEAL SEEDS

For a Profusion of Brilliant Colors Plant Phlox

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Phlox, Gigantea Art Shades
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

PHLOX DRUMMONDI ANNUAL (A-RG).

Being one of the prettiest annuals, Phlox should occupy a prominent place in every garden. Of easy cultivation and remarkable for profusion of bloom, which starts early and continues until frost. The rich and numerous brilliant colors produce an elegant effect in beds or borders. Fine for cutting.

PHLOX GRANDIFLORA TALL (A). Grows 14 to 18 inches; fine for cutting.

1310—Mixed. All colors.
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 20c).

1317—Gigantea Art Shades. A new strain in Phlox Drummondii flowers 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Wonderful range of color in soft art shades.
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c).

1318—Stella or Star Phlox. 14 inches; many colored. Elegant flowers with toothed and frilled edges. Dark centers. Mixed. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 20c).

PHLOX PERENNIAL (P). Best results are obtained when seeds are frozen just before sowing. This can be done by placing in refrigerator ice trays. Fall sowing is also advisable. Individual flowers similar to the annual variety, but borne in clusters of 30 to 40 flowers on a tall stiff stem. 2 to 4 feet high.

1319—Decussata, Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c).

Phlox Plants, see pages 31 and 47.

PINKS, GARDEN (Dianthus) (A). This satisfactory old-fashioned flower blooms in profusion all summer long. They are hardy, growing 12 to 15 inches tall and bear marvelous brilliant and contrasting flowers, which are emphasized by stripes and dots.

1320—Chinese or Indian Pink. Extra double, mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1321—Chinese or Indian Pink. Single mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

ROSE OF HEAVEN (Agrostemma) (A). A hardy free blooming annual with flowers of bright rose. One foot.
Sold out.

POPPIES (Annual) (A-P-RG). This is a quick, easily grown flower, ranging in color from pure white to darkest crimson and violet. Plant in the open and thin to 8 inches apart. They will not transplant.

1322—Flanders. The famous Poppy of Flanders Fields. Single annual. Brilliant orange scarlet.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

1323—Shirley, Single. Beautiful satin flowers with crumpled petals. Large range of color.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c).

1324—Shirley, Double. Beautiful large, double and semi-double flowers, in wonderful shades of blue, lavender, white, crimson, etc.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

POPPIES (Perennial)

1327—Oriental. Enormous flowers; deep flashing scarlet and orange scarlet; hardy perennial, growing 3 feet in height. While these are perennials, they usually bloom the first year.

Mixed Varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).



Poppies, Oriental



Salpiglossis

ICELAND POPPY (Nudicaule) (P-RG). This is the new Iceland Poppy, gracefully brilliant, excellent for cutting. Plant is low and compact.

1329—Sunbeam, Mixed. Improved Iceland Poppy. Robust, large flowers, long stems.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

POPPY, CALIFORNIA. See Eschscholtzia.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss) (A). This little annual is unexcelled for brilliancy among the flowers of low growth. Grows and blooms best in the hot sunlight, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage, which in the afternoon is hidden with gayest flowers. Sow seed in the open ground.

1330—Large Flowering, Double Mixed. (RG).

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 35c).

1331—Large Flowering, Single, Mixed.
Sold out.

PYRETHRUM (A-P-RG). Hardy perennial with daisy-like flowers of bright colors.

1332—Finest Hybridum (P). Giant-flowered, single mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

1333—Aureum (Golden Feather) (A). Beautiful dwarf gold-leaved plant, flowers white.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 25c).

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower) (A). Very easily grown. 14 inches high. Flowers showy, large, funnel-shaped, mottled, veined and self-colored. Requires good soil. Blooms early.

1334—All Colors, Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 35c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Ever Wondered Why Some Gardens Are So Beautiful?

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage) (A-RG). A hardy annual blooming the first year from seed. Well-known bedding plants with long, flaming flower spikes, displayed with striking effect against the deep green foliage. 1½ to 3 feet.

1335—Coccinea (A). Height 2 feet.

1336—Bonfire (A-RG). Compact bush. This variety suitable for rock gardens. 16 to 20 inches.

(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 35c).


1337—Firebrand (A-RG). Extra early dwarf, very compact. Produces large, brilliant erect scarlet spikes.

(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 50c).


SAND VERBENA (Abronia) (A). Very pretty, trailing plants; numerous clusters of sweet-scented flowers. Rosy lilac, with white eye.

1338—(Pkt. 5c).

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) (A). Well established garden favorites. They commence to bloom early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or borders, growing two feet in height.

 1339—Blue Moon. Imperial Giant. The large full double blooms are a beautiful deep lavender blue, are borne on long stems highly recommended for catalog.

(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 40c).

 1340—Giant Hybrids Mixed. This mixture is composed of the new giant varieties. Have very large flowers in an unusual number of rare and pleasing colors.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

1341—Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 30c).

1342—Giant Flowered Hybrids Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).



Schizanthus

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN (A). Ornamental climber with bright scarlet blooms. Excellent for porches or trellis.

1343—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ lb. 20c) (lb. 70c).

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) (A). One of the daintiest of annuals, of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly shape and of a bewildering range of colors, completely covering the plant. Sow early as weather will permit.

1344—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c).

SMILAX (P-C). A perennial climber with deep, glossy green leaves.

1345—(Pkt. 5c).

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum) (A). Very satisfactory, easily grown in full sun or partial shade. Either start seed indoors or sow in open when ground is warm.

MAXIMUM (Giant Flowering). This variety produces the tallest spikes and largest flowers, is base branching and produces numerous spikes 2 to 2½ inches across. Excellent for bedding and cutting.

1346—White. Snowflake.

1347—Scarlet. Cerberus.

1348—Bright Rose. The Rose.

1349—Golden Orange. Copper King.

1350—Yellow. Canary Bird.

1351—Purple. Purple King.

1352—Finest Mixed. Giant Flowered.

Any above: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 35c).

MAJUS (Tall, Large Flowered). Produces numerous tall spikes covered with large flowers of an unusual array of color.

1353—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

SEMI-DWARF LARGE FLOWERED. Of bushy compact growth, 15 inches tall, very free bloomer, flowers large. Suitable for beds, borders and cutting.

1354—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia). This showy little plant starts with bright green leaves and as the summer advances and they become mature, the edges become white. They like sun but will do well in dry and even poor soil.

1355—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

STATICE (Sinuata) (A). An easily grown everlasting annual. They prefer a sunny situation. Very satisfactory as cut flowers, also for winter bouquets after being dried.

1356—Market Growers' Blue. Very best of the cut flower varieties. Deepest blue. Free flowering and ideal for market flowers.

1357—Bondeulli. Rich lemon yellow.

1358—Suworow (Russian Rat Tail). Flowers spike-shaped, rich rose.

1359—Kampf's Tall Improved. Very pretty large deep blue flowers.

1360—Finest Mixed. Contains all colors. Prices on all Statice: (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (½ oz. 20c).



Stocks

STOCKS. (A). Used for bedding and borders. Desirable for florists and growers of cut flowers. To secure early flowers, start seed in window boxes or under glass in March or April, and transplant to the open ground in the middle of May. Do best in rich soil and in cool locations. Stocks never run entirely double.

1361—Mammoth Column Excelsior Double. Excellent new nonbranching variety, producing long spikes of blooms, thickly set with large double flowers. Mixed.

(Pkt. 25c) (½ oz. 90c).

1362—Early Bismarck Mixed. Early blooming, 24 to 30 inches tall, of branching habit, of many beautiful shades.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (½ oz. 80c).

1363—Ten Weeks German Mixed (Double Dwarf). Finest mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (½ oz. 50c).

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) (A). These are hardy annuals of easy culture. Grown in clumps or borders they are extremely showy.

1364—Sun Gold. Fine new strain of double Sunflower. 100% double, flowers 4 to 5 inches, brilliant golden yellow, produces many blooms, easy to grow, and grows 4 to 5 feet tall.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).

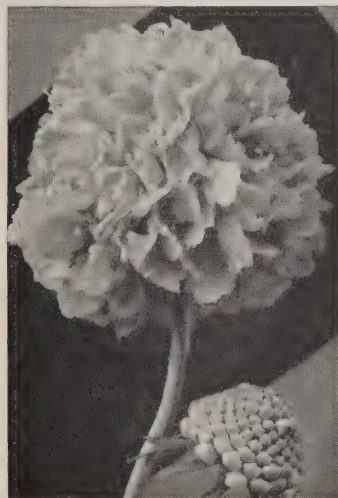
1365—Double Chrysanthemum Dwarf. Grows only 3 to 4 feet high, and flowers intensely double.


1366—Sutton's Red.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1367—Large Russian.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ lb. 40c).



 Scabiosa, Blue Moon
All-America Selections

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Buy with Confidence—Plant with Confidence—GOLD SEAL SEEDS

These Sweet Peas Have Been Tested by Us

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

15 Packets
Late
Spencers 95c

SWEET PEAS (A).

Culture: A deep, rich, cool soil is best suited for the growth of Sweet Peas. We find they do best in partly shaded localities. The ground should be worked or dug to a depth of 1 foot and mixed with bone meal, or well rotted stable manure, leaving a hollow 3 inches deep for the seedbed. Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil longer than three successive years. If the location cannot be changed, the soil to a depth and width of a foot or more should be removed and replaced with soil from another part of the garden or grounds. Sow early, covering about 1 inch deep. The early flowering Spencer should be planted just as soon as the ground can be worked, the middle of March is not too early. The Late Flowering Spencer can be sown any time from the 17th of March to the 25th of April. After the plants are 2 inches high, cultivate as they grow and a slight sprinkling of commercial fertilizer worked into the soil will be of great benefit. When the plants are about 5 inches high some support should be furnished, such as brush, strings, wire netting, etc. One ounce of seed will plant 10 feet of drill. Pick daily. Do not let seed pods form.

EARLY FLOWERING GIANT SPENCER.

A new race of Sweet Peas, bearing the large, waved flowers on long stems same as the standard late Spencers, but these bloom three weeks earlier and continue to flower for a longer period. Especially recommended for sections with short seasons. (See culture directions above.) This group of Sweet Peas should have more attention from the home gardener as it is the easiest variety to grow. After careful trials we have selected the following varieties as being the best and most satisfactory in their class.

(A-M) Stands for Award of Merit.

- 1380—Giant Rose. Clear deep rose pink.
- 1381—Giant Pink. Large clear pink.
- 1382—Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Bright, clear deep blue.
- 1383—Orange King. Glowing intense orange.
- 1384—Mariner (A-M). Clear mariner blue.
- 1385—Cerise Salmon. Rich salmon.
- 1386—Fragrance. Large clear lavender.
- 1387—American Beauty. Color of American Beauty Rose.
- 1388—Mrs. H. S. Reddick. Flesh pink.
- 1389—Hope. Best pure solid white.
- Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.40) postpaid.
- 1390—All colors mixed. All above varieties and 25 others in a perfect blend. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1 lb. \$1.90) postpaid.



Late Flowering Spencer, Floradale

STANDARD or LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS. This is the vigorous growing standard variety which has been grown for over 30 years; however, lately many new and improved varieties have been bred, the best of which we list below.

BLUE

- 1395—Capri. Light blue, vigorous.
- 1396—Reflection. Large waved, clear cornflower blue.
- 1397—The Admiral (A-M). Violet-blue.

CARMINE

- 1398—Doreen. Carmine-rose.

CERISE

- 1399—Jumbo (A-M). Rich, fiery cerise. Extra large.

CREAM AND CREAM PINK

- 1400—Master Cream. Deep cream.
- 1401—Floradale (A-M). Cream pink.

PINK

- 1402—Pink Frills (A-M). Heavy blooming pink.
- 1403—Beauty (A-M). Large blush pink.

CRIMSON

- 1405—Derby Day. Rich, deep crimson.
- 1406—Rubicund (A-M). Crimson.

LAVENDER

- 1408—Highlander (A-M). Delicate silvery lavender.
- 1409—Austin Fredrick. Rose lavender.
- 1410—Powers Court. Pure, pale lavender.
- 1411—Gladys Improved (A-M). Pure lavender.

PURPLE

- 1412—Royal Purple. Large flowered purple.

ROSE

- 1414—Ruffled Rose. Soft rich rose, ruffled blooms.

SALMON

- 1416—Gold Crest. Fine salmon.
- 1417—Miss California. Salmon cream-pink.

SCARLET

- 1419—Life. True scarlet.

WHITE

- 1420—Avalanche. Large waved white.

MAROON

- 1422—Sultan. Dark maroon.

ORANGE

- 1424—Tangerine (Improved). Glowing orange.
- 1425—Gold Finch. Giant orange-salmon; wings tinted rose.
- 1426—Excelsior. Orange-scarlet.
- 1427—Colorado. Bright orange.

PICOTEE

- 1429—Youth. Large white-pink picotee. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).

MIXED STANDARD SPENCER. This mixture includes all the Spencers we describe above, besides many other varieties to make a well balanced array of color and beauty. As Sweet Peas are one of our specialties, we aim to surpass all others in our Sweet Peas and we give our mixtures our special attention.

1430—Best Spencer Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.40). Postpaid.

1432—Ruffled Giants. A new type of Spencer's which bears giant duplexed, waved and filled blooms which are born on long stems. This mixture contains many colors and varieties. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 75c).



Giant Sweet Sultan, Imperialis

SWEET SULTAN (A). (Giant Imperialis Centaurea). Very satisfactory for garden decoration and cutting. They bloom freely for many weeks during the summer in partly shaded places. The large, long stemmed, sweet-scented flowers are exquisitely fringed and most graceful in appearance. Three feet.

1369—White.

1370—Purple.

1371—Suaveolens. Yellow.

1372—Brilliant. Rose.

1373—Lavender.

1374—Amaranth Red.

1375—Delicate Lilac.

1376—Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Zinnias, Last on List—One of First in Popularity

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

VIOLET (Sweet-Scented) (P).

Sold out.

For plants see page 31.

VISCARIA (Rainbow Drops) (C). Free and profusely blooming plants, bearing a wealth of large, single, attractive blooms throughout the summer. Succeeds in well-drained, loose soil and a sunny exposure. Very fine for edgings, pot culture and cut flowers.

1447—Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

WALLFLOWER (A-B). Favorite sweet-scented flower of fine color; useful as spring bedding, flowering the first season from seed.

1448—Single Finest Mixed. (B).

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1449—Double Biennial Finest Mixed. (P).

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

1450—Early Wonder. (A). Double extra finest mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

WILD CUCUMBER (A). A very rapid climber covering trellises, fences, porches, in less time than any other annual.

1451—(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 65c).

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE. These mixtures comprise a white assortment of flowers.

1475—Annuals. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 15c).

1476—Perennials. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 40c).

XERANTHEMUM (A). A popular flower of the everlasting class, blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of very compact habit.


1452—Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age) (A). Few flowers are so easily grown; they require but little attention from the time the seed is sown in April or May. They bloom abundantly and continuously throughout the entire season. We especially call attention to our Dahlia Flowered and Giant Double Zinnias.

1453—Scabiosa Flowered. Distinct from the Zinnias. Outer petals long and large, has a semi-globular crown resembling annual Scabiosa, and plants grow about 2½ feet high.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (½ oz. 40c).

 **1455—Zinnia Fantasy.** Flowers with bright shades of red, orange, pink and cream; 3 to 3½ inches across, petals are narrow tubular and beautifully twisted, giving them a shaggy, graceful appearance. Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 60c).

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall, strong, robust, bearing many large fully double flowers, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, with pet-

als closely imbricated, resembling show Dahlias.

1456—Exquisite. Light rose.

1457—Golden State. Orange.

1458—Crimson Monarch. Red.

1459—Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet.

1460—Purple Prince. Purple.

1461—Polar Bear. Pure white.

1462—Canary Bird. Primrose.

1463—Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 70c).

(1 pkt. each of seven named varieties for 55c.)

GIANTS of CALIFORNIA ZINNIA. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall, flowers very large, 5 to 6 inches across. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia Flowered type of Zinnia and the flowers themselves are more flattened. Ideal for cutting.

1464—Crimson Queen.

1465—Brightness. Pink.

1466—Golden Queen.

1467—Violet Queen.

1468—Purity. White.

1469—Grenadier Bright Red.

1470—Lavender Queen.

1471—Mixed.

Prices straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 65c).

Mixed: (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 70c).

CUPID ZINNIA. Plants only 12 to 15 inches tall, flowers very small, double button-like flowers.

1472—(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 15c).

LILLIPUT or POMPON DOUBLE ZINNIA (RG). These compact little plants are fairly covered with tiny, very double flowers about 1¼ inches in diameter, which bloom all summer until late in the fall and come in a pleasing range of color.

1473—Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 60c).

ZINNIA ELEGANS. Small flowers. A very good mixture of the small flowering varieties. Very satisfactory for house decorations.

1474—Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).



Giants of California Zinnia



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM. A splendid old-fashioned flower, producing large heads of beautifully-colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance. Hardy, easily grown, flowering the second year from seed: 1½ feet high.

1375—Single Mixed. Annual.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

1376—Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

TITHONIA (Flower of the Incas) (A-P). If seed started indoors, blooms the middle of August, bearing orange-scarlet flowers like Marigolds, 3 to 4 inches across; fine for cutting.

1435—Speciosa.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

VERBENA HYBRID (A-RG). Colorful dwarf plants, ideal for edgings, ground cover, rockeries, porch boxes and cutting. The flowers are borne in large trusses from midsummer until late fall. Plant in a sunny location.

1436—Mammoth White.

1437—Mammoth Blue.

1438—Mammoth Pink.

1439—Mammoth Scarlet.

1440—Mammoth Yellow.

1441—Mammoth Purple.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c).

1442—Mammoth Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1443—Hybrida Gigantea (Giant Flowered). Enormously large, with brilliant white eyes, very striking. A splendid mixture of rich colors, with a large percentage of red.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c).

1444—Compacta (Dwarf) (RG). Low growing, free blooming, mixed colors.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 35c).

VIOLA CORNUTA (A-B). Smaller flowers than Pansies. More persistent, larger and bloom longer than Violets. Easily grown and bloom the first year.

1445—Mixed Colors. A colorful blend.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 45c).

For plants see page 31.

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

*Increase in Splendor
and Beauty Each Year*

All of our nursery stock has been STATE INSPECTED for diseases

Hardy perennials appeal especially to people who do not have the time to bother with annuals that have to be planted each year. One can have a wonderful display of flowers by the use of these hardy plants, from early in the spring until late in autumn. They furnish finest cut flowers for the home. They increase in splendor and beauty each year. They may be planted as early in the spring as the ground is workable. RG designates the plants suitable for the rock garden.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil).

Millefolium Roseum. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, from July to October. Height 18 inches. For the border or edging of shrubbery.

Parnassia (The Pearl). Double white blooms all summer. Fine for cut flowers. Height 1 to 2 feet.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ALYSSUM SAXATILE (Basket of Gold) (RG).

Masses of golden yellow flowers from May to July. Height about 12 inches.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA (RG). Clusters of delicate blue flowers like the Forget-Me-Not. Does well in shady places. Height 10 to 12 inches.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile). Golden yellow flowers all summer. Good for cut flowers, hardy, and grows in most any soil. Height 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ASTER (Species).

Alpinus. Blooms in May. Blue to purple. 10 inches high.

Subcoeruleus. Blooms in June, lavender. Height 12 to 15 inches.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

BLEEDING HEART.

Dielytra Eximia (RG). A low growing plant, blooming throughout the summer with bright pink flowers. Should be planted in shady or partially shady location. Height 8 to 12 inches.
(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Dielytra Spectabilis. A hardy perennial plant with finely cut foliage. Graceful, heart-shaped, pink and white flowers, early in the spring.
(Each 38c) (3 for \$1.05).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The various varieties of chrysanthemums are unexcelled for use in the flower garden. The large number of types and colors are hardy in our western climates and can be grown easily and rapidly, flowering the first year from plants. By selecting different varieties, flowers may be had from early August until freezing weather.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, Shasta Daisy.

Conqueror. Large pure white flowers in June, 4 to 5 inches across. Profuse bloomer. Long stiff stems.

Henry VII. Large white flowers on stout stems. Grows about 2½ feet tall. Good cut flowers. (Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

Nursery Stock

We have an excellent stock of carefully grown Fruit and Shade Trees, Roses, Shrubby, Plants, Roots, etc., priced to attract the frugal buyer. However, it is the **QUALITY** to which we wish to call your particular attention. Our stock is all First Grade or Number One, and includes the varieties which are most popular and do well in our Western climate. We therefore feel confident that your requirements will be taken care of to your entire satisfaction. **LOW GRADE Nursery Stock is a Poor Investment.**

Claims for any cause must be made promptly on receipt of stock. We will not allow any claims after goods have been accepted, or if report is not received by us within 10 days after arrival of goods. If, however, after planting, the stock fails to leaf out and start growing, we will replace for one-half the catalog price, plus postage.

CUSHION CHRYSANTHEMUM. Low growing 'Mums forming a mound of colorful blooms resembling the old-fashioned Azalea. Plants grow 10 to 12 inches high. Start blooming early and continue until frost. Very hardy and easily grown. One plant will produce hundreds of blossoms. Following named varieties:

Bronze Cushion. Rich red bronze, turning to bronzy yellow.

King Cushion. Fiery red, multitude of 2 to 2½ in. blooms.

Pink Cushion. Opens a deep orchid pink, later salmon pink.

Queen Cushion. Snow white flowers with faint yellow center.

Yellow Cushion. Brilliant golden yellow, dense growth, large clumps covered with blooms.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We list a variety of 'Mums that we feel are perfectly hardy and desirable in any flower garden. By careful selection you may have blooms from July until killing frosts.

Algonquin. Pure double yellow blooms in September. Height about 3 ft.

Barbara Cummings. Bronze buds and center, turning to pure yellow double flowers when in full bloom. Grows 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Clara Curtis. Beautiful salmon-pink blooms commencing in August and lasting through September. Fine cut flowers lasting for days in water. Very hardy and not susceptible to insects. 12 to 18 inches.

Crimson Splendor. Large semi-double flowers of a beautiful crimson shade. Grows 4 to 5 ft.

Early Bronze. Early blooming pompon or button 'mum. Starts blooming in August and at its best in September. Fine garden variety and for cut flowers. 18 to 24 inches tall.

King Midas. One of the best yellow Korean Hybrids. Starts flowering in August and at its best in September. Flowers about 4 inches across, full double, with a touch of bronze. Branchy growth and very hardy. 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Macantic. Starts blooming about the first of August. Attractive red buds followed by rich pink flowers. Semi-double. 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Nancy Copeland. A Korean Hybrid of a changeable red color, overlaid with an opalescent sheen. Strong upright branches covered with sprays of large single flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. About 3 ft. tall.

Pohatcong. Double pink blooms in September. Hardy and bushy growth. About 3 ft. tall.

Pygmy Gold. Dwarf Korean pompon type. Miniature flowers about one inch in diameter, starting first of August and continuing through September. A brilliant, intense golden color, valuable for borders, edging or rock gardens. Garden Chrysanthemums.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c)

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

COLUMBINE (Aquillegia). One of the first perennials to bloom in the spring. Unsurpassed as a cut flower, as they bloom over a long season and on long stems. Thrives best in a sandy loam soil, either rock garden or perennial flower bed. Prefer partial shade. Height 2 feet.

Coerulea. The native Rocky Mountain variety, must be planted in a shady place; long spurred, blue.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Canadensis. Bright red and yellow flowers.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA (Double Sunburst). Bright, golden yellow, double flowers, from June through the season. Valuable for cut flowers. Very hardy.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

DELPHINIUM, Hardy Larkspur. The dominant flower in the perennial flower garden. Will grow in most soils, but you will feel well repaid by planting them in deep rich soil.

Belladonna. Turquoise blue.

Bellamosa. Large deep blue florets.

Wrexham Strain. Hollyhock type of growth with long heavy spikes. Shades of dark blue blended with mauve and violet.

Chinese Delphinium. Dwarf growth, bearing only 12 to 18 inches tall. Blue to deep blue flowers with finely cut foliage. Very hardy and blossoms intermittently through the summer.

All of the above: (Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

Pacific Hybrids. A new delphinium, judged as one of the best. Long tapering spikes with huge florets in gorgeous shades. Grows 5 to 7 ft. tall, very hardy and easy to grow. Mildew resistant. Separate colors of pure white, pink lavender, blue and dark blue.

(Each 33c) (3 for 89c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

No Garden Is Complete Without Lilies

DIANTHUS (Pink Plumarius). Blooms all summer. Clove pinks in mixed colors, with a delightful fragrance. Height about 10 to 12 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Little Jock Hybrid. Compact plants with a multitude of fringed rose-pink flowers about 1 inch in diameter, 50 per cent double. Grows 6 to 8 inches high. Fine for edging, borders or rock garden. Hardy. Almost evergreen.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FLAX (*Linum Perenne*). A rich blue flowered flax, blooming heavily in June and July. Height 15 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 14c).

Linum Flavum. Transparent yellow flowered variety.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 14c).

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

Bristol Fairy. A beautiful double white flowered variety. When in full bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height of pure white flowers. Cannot be excelled for cutting purposes, especially in combination with highly colored flowers. Can also be cut and dried and used in bouquets long after other outdoor flowers are past.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

LUPINES (Russell Lupines). Similar in habit and growth to the common lupine but having more vivid coloring and color combinations. The many hued and long stemmed blossoms are very desirable either as background for the perennial bed or for cut flowers. One-year plants.

(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PAPAVER (Oriental Poppy). Not recommended for spring planting. Send us your order latter part of August or September. Colors: white, pink and red.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower).

Grandiflorum. Closely related to the Campanula. Large deep blue flowers all summer on 18-inch stems.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). Bright yellow double flowers, May and June; 6 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower, Blue Bonnet, Caucasica). Lovely soft lavender blooms from June to September; 18 inches high.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SEDUM (Stonewort) (RG).

Kamischaticum. Orange-yellow flowers with prostrate green foliage turning yellow in autumn.

Spectabile. Erect growing species 12 to 15 inches high, broad light green foliage with immense heads of showy pink flowers.

Spectabile "Brilliant". Same as above but with bright red flowers.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

STATICE (*Latifolia*, Sea Lavender). Grows 12 to 15 inches high in clumps of thick, leathery foliage, with loose panicles of tiny delicate blue flowers, in heads 15 inches or more across.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (*Lathyrus*). Flowers much like the annual Sweet Pea. Can be used as a covering for walls and trellises, and as a border plant. Colors pink, red and white.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower). Deep yellow, rose shaped flowers on stems 2 feet high. Prolific bloomers, very good for shady locations. Early variety blooms May and late variety blooms late summer. Yellow or orange colors in late or early blooming varieties.

(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

VERONICA (*Incana*) (RG). A dwarf plant used for borders. White woolly foliage, with amethyst-blue flowers in June. By cutting off the dead flower stalks the beauty of the foliage will be increased.

Height 12 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

HARDY PHLOX.

Africa. Carmine red with blood red eye.

Betty Lou. Orange-salmon-pink.

Brides Maid. Pure white with large crimson eye.

Champs Elysees. Rich purple crimson.

Comus. Light cherry red.

Firebrand. Bright vermilion scarlet.

Flamingo. Blooms first of July with striking heads of deep salmon pink to orange red flowers, 2 to 3 ft. tall. Very good for cut flowers.

Jules Sandeau (Dwarf). Large, free flowering, deep salmon pink.

Lavender. Pure lavender.

Orchid Rose. Soft pink.

Professor Schlieman. Pure mauve, crimson-carmine eye.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret red eye.

Rynstroom. A bright shade of deep pink.

Snowcap. One of the best pure whites.

Starlight. Violet-red-lilac, white center.

Thor. Deep salmon pink.

Von Hockberg. Good red.

Von Lassburg. The largest of all pure whites.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PHLOX, Species. (RG)

Amoena. A hardy low growing type of phlox that is covered with a sheet of bright pink flowers in April and many times a second bloom will appear in June. Sure to please as a ground cover, border, and in the rockery.

Divaricata. A native species that should be in every garden. Commences to bloom in April and continues through May, fragrant blue flowers on stems 10 inches high. Will stand some shade.

(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

PHLOX (*Sublata Rosea*) (RG). A pretty creeping type with moss-like evergreen foliage, hidden beneath a mass of blooms early in the spring. Blue and pink.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FERN.

Colorado Male Fern. Does best in part shade. Hardy, nearly evergreen. Grows about 2 ft. tall.

Lady Fern. Grows in shade or sun, large beautiful plant to about 3 feet.

The Ostrich Fern. Very graceful, with finely cut pinnules, 2 to 3 ft. high.

Your choice of above: (Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 12c) (3 for 27c).

HARDY LILIES.

Elegans Tiptop. This is the original Red Russian Lily, and one of the best for outdoor planting. Deep red. Erect blooms in June and July. 1½ to 2 feet high.

(Each 28c) (3 for 79c) postpaid.

Gloriosa Superba Rothschildiana. Climbing lily. Very good low climber, 5 to 6 feet, producing lily-like flowers throughout summer and fall. Open bright yellow and red, changing to deep scarlet. Strong tubers.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.15) postpaid.

Regale. A new lily of rare beauty from northwestern China. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, canary yellow at center, and very fragrant. Large bulbs.

(Each 25c) (6 for \$1.35) postpaid.



Regale

Tenuifolium Golden Glean. A more robust form of *L. Tenuifolium*, with flowers of a delightful apricot shade. Blooms in June, 18 to 24 inches tall.

(Each 20c) (6 for \$1.00) postpaid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. It does best in a shady corner and spreads rapidly. Every year you find more plants. They show early in the spring and are one of the first to bloom. It is very hardy and needs no attention in the fall to carry through the winter.

(For clump of 10 pips, 38c) (10 clumps \$3.25) postpaid.

DAHLIAS—Finest Quality and Selection

Culture: Pick a sunny spot if possible and spade well. Do not use too much manure, for a small quantity goes far with the Dahlia. Then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tuber or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

Key—(PF), Peony Flowered. (D), Decorative. (C), Cactus. (HC), Hybrid-Cactus. (S), Show.

Avalon (D). Pure clear yellow; the large flowers are very distinct and pleasing in shape, always full to the center. (Each 25c.)

Bashful Giant (D). One of the largest Dahlias introduced. The immense blooms are excellent for exhibition, the color is apricot with golden shadings. (Each 25c.)

Bon Ton (S). Ball shaped, deep garnet red. (Each 25c.)

Cavalcade (D). Large blooms on strong stems. Color is mulberry and old rose. (50c each.)

Chemars Eureka (D). The best large white Dahlia for cutting, has a faint tinge of lavender at the center. (Each 50c.)

Delice (D). Rosy pink of perfect form. (Each 25c.)

Elizabeth Slocombe (D). Purplish garnet, vigorous grower, very fine. (Each 50c.)

Eliza Clark Bull (D). One of the finest pure white decoratives; large. (Each 25c.)

Ft. Washington (D). Large deep maroon. Tall and very good. (Each 50c.)

Golden Opportunity (S). Rich buttercup yellow, shaded burnt orange. (Each 50c.)

Jane Cowl (D). Buff and old gold blending to apricot and rose. (Each 50c.)

Jersey's Beauty (D). A most distinctive Dahlia of a rose pink color. (Each 50c.)

Jersey's Beacon (D). Immense flower of Chinese scarlet, reverse paler, nice stems. (Each 25c.)

Jim Moore (D). Primrose yellow with flushes of gold and salmon. (Each 50c.)

Kathleen Norris (D). 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Color true rose pink, a great bloomer and an excellent keeper. (Each 50c.)

Kemp's Violet Wonder (D). Violet with a tone of royal purple. (Each 50c.)

Kemp's White Wonder (HC). A shaggy white, one of the largest of Dahlias, very robust plant and a good propagator. (Each 50c.)

Kentucky. A sport of Jersey Beauty. Bronze pink, good stem. (Each 50c.)

Kiss Me (C). A red and white variegated, very good as a cut flower. (Each 50c.)



On orders of six or more Dahlias we will allow 10% reduction in price. All postpaid.

Kiwanian (PF). Flowers are large and perfect in form, measuring 8 to 9 inches normally. Color rich American Beauty red, shading to purple red. (Each 25c.)

La Grand Manitou (D). Purple streaked and mottled with crimson. (Each 25c.)

Lord of Autumn (D). Considered the best and largest lemon yellow dahlia; often 12 inches in diameter and 6 to 7 inches deep. Very strong plant. (Each 50c.)

Mrs. C. D. Anderson (S). Rich, clear purple of large size. (Each 50c.)

Mrs. Carl Salbach (D). Lavender pink. (Each 25c.)

Mrs. Geo. Leboultillier (D). One of the very best exhibition reds. Large flowers on long fine stems. The color is pleasing shade of deep crimson red. Highly recommended. (Each 50c.)

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner (D). Mauve pink. (Each 25c.)

Ophir (D). Color rich old gold, shading to amber. (Each 50c.)

Palo Alto (HC). Outstanding Dahlia of clear bright salmon shaded with gold. Stems tall and erect. (Each 50c.)

Pride of Fort Morgan (D). It is a giant intense red, 9 to 10 inches across. (Each 50c.)

Purple Manitou (D). Extra large, clear purple. A sport from the popular La Grande Manitou; one of the best clear purples. (Each 25c.)

Rollo Boy (HC). Blooms are of great size carried erect on strong stems and are of a delicate shade of amber shading to old gold. For exhibition purposes it is one of the best. (Each 50c.)

Rose Fallon (D). A very fine flower of pleasing shades of amber russet and salmon. (Each 50c.)

Rudy Valee (HC). A fine Dahlia of recent introduction. Color, center a chrome yellow graduating to grenadine pink, finally becoming orange red when in full bloom. (Each 75c.)

Sagamore (D). Color, amber gold, elusively shaded with a warm salmon rose and orange buff. (Each 25c.)

Sanhican's Queen (D). Beautiful apricot with blending of carmine rose. (Each 25c.)

Satan (C). Flaming red with touch of gold. (Each 50c.)

Shahrazade (D). An outstanding deep pink, immense blooms on long stems. (Each 50c.)

The Fireman (HC). Blooms are large, stems splendid and color is a very flashy shade of scarlet red with golden flushes. Very fine. (Each 50c.)

Uncle Tom (D). The deepest garnet red, almost black. (Each 50c.)

William G. (D). Mammoth flowers of shaggy form. Color, light or scarlet-red. Stems amply long and wiry, holding the immense flowers erect. (Each 50c.)

POMPON DAHLIAS. These grow about 3 feet tall with small, formal flowers; excellent for cutting, lasting for days in hottest weather.

Bronze Papoose. Rich bronze shaded with amber. (Each 25c.)

Deedee. A perfectly formed pure lavender. Dainty and small. (Each 25c.)

Joe Fette. A splendid new white. (Each 25c.)

Little Donald. Red. (Each 25c.)

Little Jewel (D). A small pink variety very attractive and excellent for cutting. (Each 25c.)

Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, of excellent form and habit. The best of the yellows. (Each 25c.)

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$2.25

We will send postpaid, any ten, your selection, of our 25c each Dahlias, for \$2.25.

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$1.69

We are making a Special Offer of thirteen (13) good roots, our selection, all different colors, no two alike, for \$1.69, postpaid. This collection contains some of our finest varieties of which we have a surplus.

BULBS and ROOTS for Spring Planting

GLADIOLI



Gladioli

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs is the gladiolus. A nice feature of this bulb is the culture. It does not require very much attention and only takes the usual amount of watering that is given any ordinary garden. In setting out the bulbs, try to select a sunny spot of fairly rich soil and spade deeply, then place your bulb firmly 4 to 5 inches from the surface, and about the same distance apart.

- Snow Princess.** Large white. (5 for 48c).
Takina. Giant rose purple. (5 for 47c).
Token. Flame salmon. (5 for 33c).
Vagabond Prince. Beautiful garnet-brown. (5 for 37c).
Finest Mixture: (12 No. 1 bulbs, no two alike, 38c) (100 for \$2.65).
Special Mixture: (10 for 26c) (25 for 55c).
All Gladioli prices postpaid.

CANNAS

In preparing the ground for cannas earth should be spaded at least 2 feet deep and plenty of stable manure mixed in. The roots must be set about 8 to 10 inches from the surface and 2 feet apart, and with little attention, plants will bloom heavily.

- City of Portland.** 3½ feet. Deep pink; green foliage. Free bloomer.
Eureka. 4 feet. Large creamy-white flowers. Blooms early and freely through summer. Green foliage.
Florence Vaughan. 4 feet. Bright, rich, golden yellow, dotted crimson. Green foliage.
Hungaria. 4 feet. Large heads of peach pink with green foliage. One of the best pinks.
King Humbert. 4 feet. Handsome scarlet flowers. Broad, tropical bronze leaves. Free blooming.
Madam Crozy. 4 feet. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet, yellow-golden edge.
Mrs. Alfred Conard. 4 feet. Exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size. Green foliage.
Shenandoah. 4 feet. Salmon-pink flowers with ruby-red or bronze foliage.
The President. 4 feet. Rich, glowing scarlet of immense size bloom. Large green leaves, strong grower.
Wyoming. 5 feet. A beautiful orange color. Bronze foliage.
Yellow King Humbert. 4 feet. Deep rich yellow, spotted and blotched bright red. Green foliage. Occasionally some plants will give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower.
All varieties, postpaid: (Each 13c) (6 for 69c).

PEONIES

The culture of peonies is very easy and it does not require any certain soil, either sandy or heavy will do. The earth must be spaded deep. A little manure mixed in would not hurt. After your ground is in shape, plant the roots from 2 to 3 feet apart, covering the crown only 1 to 2 inches. Then give them plenty of water for best results. The best of the many varieties are those mentioned below. 3 to 5 years.

- Baroness Schroeder.** Flesh white, tinted cream. Rose type. Very large. Midseason. (Each 39c).
Duchess De Nemours. Early, pure white crown, sulphur white collar.
Felix Crousse. A rich, brilliant, dazzling red. Large compact, late midseason.
Festiva Maxima. Pure white, with prominent crimson flakes. Large, early.
Gen. McMahon. Brilliant red, midseason.
Karl Rosenfield. Very bright clear crim-

son. Vigorous, tall and free blooming. Early.

La Perle. Light old-rose pink. Double, fine bloomer, sweet scented. Midseason.

Mons. Jules Elie. Large double lilac pink. Early.

Princess Beatrice. Delicate lilac crown of brilliant seashell pink.

Above peonies: (39c each) (3 for \$1.10).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Choice of Red, White Pink. Unnamed varieties, large roots. (Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING BULBS

The following bulbs should be started indoors if early blooms are desired and then transplanted. If not, plant out of doors when danger of freezing is past.

AMARYLLIS. Large flowers of rose, red, and crimson markings with a white background to rich colors of scarlet, bright red, variegated and mixed. Can be planted in pots or out of doors. 2 to 2½ inch bulbs.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90) postpaid.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous Rooted. An old time favorite that is fast regaining its old popularity. Can be used as potted plants or in beds out of doors. For early blooms pot them indoors and transplant to the garden as soon as the weather permits. Dig them in the fall before freezing weather. It is necessary they be planted in a shady location. Colors, bright red, dark red, pink, orange, white and yellow. 1¼ to 1½ inch bulbs.

(Each 25c) (3 for 65c) (Dox. \$2.15) postpaid.

CALADIUM (Esculentum, Elephant Ears.)

Has no flowers but makes a very attractive foliage plant with leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 18 to 24 inches wide. Used as backgrounds, specimens, borders, etc. Give plenty of moisture and a sunny location. Large bulbs, 7 to 9 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c) postpaid.

Fancy-leaved (RG). Very popular for the rock garden. Low growing with spotted and variegated markings in the leaves. Fine for window boxes.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c) postpaid.

OXALIS (Summer-Flowering). Bulbs planted in masses or for borders. Pink flowers, low growing. Bulbs must be dug in the fall and stored in cool dry place.

(12 bulbs 29c) (25 for 49c) postpaid.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). Semi-double flowers to 2 inches across in shades of yellow, orange and red. A fine border plant for late spring and early summer. Not hardy in Colorado. Plant two inches deep and 4 to 6 inches apart in a warm sheltered border with claws down. Good for cut flowers.

(10 for 89c) postpaid.

TUBEROSES. Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy waxen flowers. Below we are offering two of the most commonly grown, and both are old standards of the garden.

Pearl. Dwarf and double. White. Very fragrant.

(Each 10c) (3 for 25c) (Dox. 90c) postpaid.

It's That Extra Vitality in Gold Seal Seeds That Counts



Gruss an Teplitz



Ami Quinard



Talisman



Tausendschoen

PRICES ALL ROSES (Unless Otherwise Noted)

57c Each
Three for \$1.54

Postage:
(10c each; 3 for 18c)

YOUR CHOICE
Dozen \$5.59

Postage 36c

Above offer does not
include patent roses

BUSH ROSES

Roses are easily grown, but never plant them carelessly. Plant them in a hole that is large enough so as not to cramp the roots. Place the soil about the roots; add plenty of water and pack firmly. A little well-rotted manure, mixed with the soil, is very beneficial. Don't expect roses that are planted in April or May to start growing in a week or ten days; give them at least three weeks to start.

WHITE VARIETIES

CALLEDONIA. One of the best whites. Long buds, large double lasting blooms.
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Ivory white, high centered, double.
KILLARNEY DOUBLE. Large snowy white, very fragrant.

PINK VARIETIES

DAME EDITH HELEN. Pure glowing pink, very double, tall grower.
EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Two-toned cerise-pink suffused with gold.
EDITOR McFARLAND. Very popular. Shapely buds, double brilliant pink blooms. Profuse bloomer and a vigorous grower.
JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Bright cherry red, inside petals silvery white. Large, full, with high pointed center.
LOS ANGELES. Long pointed buds, double blooms. Flame pink toned coral, golden base.
MRS. HENRY BOWLES. A warm shade of pink flushed with salmon.

U. S. PATENT ROSES

BLAZE. (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 10.) Hardy everblooming climber, with the beautiful scarlet shades of Paul's Scarlet climber, but a much heavier bloomer.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
WILL ROGERS. (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 256.) (HT.) Dark velvety maroon, very fragrant, double. Strong vigorous plants with dark green foliage. Good cut flowers.
(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

ORANGE AND VARIEGATED VARIETIES

AUTUMN. A very vigorous grower with long strong stems. Blooms of rich burnt orange, yellow and red.

A full page of No. 1 Roses. When we say **NUMBER ONE**, we mean that the roses have strong unwaxed canes and a mass of vigorous roots containing many small fibrous roots that enable the plant to get the much needed start when first planted. We would also like to call your attention to the fact that early plantings bring early flowers. Hot weather plantings are never as good as when planted during the cooler spring weather.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Golden yellow buds. Yellow and copper-scarlet blooms. When the flower is open the inside of the petal is a fiery red, and the outside a rich gold. Very vigorous and disease resistant. A fine spicy scented rose.
DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. A popular variety, large pointed buds of copper-apricot with glossy foliage. Grows tall and well shaped. Very healthy.

HINRICH GAEDE. Copper-orange blooms with bright glossy foliage.
MARGARET MCGREDY. Large full blooms of orange to scarlet. A profusion of blooms on strong bushy plants.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. High centered buds and double blooms. Shading from shell pink at edges to buff and orange in center. An upright grower with long stems.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY. Beautiful scarlet coppery orange, flushed red on outside of petals. A very beautiful and almost dazzling combination of colors.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Large double blooms of creamy yellow tinted with flame pink. Long stems, vigorous plants.

TALISMAN. A favorite of rich yellow and rose red. Good stems for cutting.

YELLOW AND GOLD VARIETIES

GOLDEN DAWN. An exceptionally strong growing yellow variety, very fragrant double blooms of sunflower yellow.

JOANNA HILL. Vigorous upright grower, has good stems for cutting and long lasting buds. Double creamy yellow shaded bronzy pink in the center.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. Large yellow marked orange red, double.

LUCIE MARIE. Very vigorous grower, fragrant, long pointed buds, double flowers, yellow shaded apricot cerise.

MCGREDY'S YELLOW. One of the best yellows. Pure yellow with slight golden touch at base.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Profuse, pure yellow double blooms. Strong bushy plants.

SOEUR THERESE. A strong growing yellow that can be recommended to the most particular, for it has everything, long pointed buds, which are perfect for cutting. Sometimes tinged scarlet.

SUNKIST. A coppery orange, vigorous grower with long stems and lasting double blooms. Fine for cut flowers.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep pink to soft carmine. Delicate veining of dark red on the petals. Very fragrant.

AMI QUINARD. Tall strong grower and a heavy bloomer. One of the darkest red varieties, velvety crimson-maroon.

E. G. HILL. Large, extremely double, lasting deep scarlet, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND. Large dark velvety red. Very fragrant and a heavy bloomer.

GRENOBLE. A very popular red, crimson buds on long stems opening into large brilliant red flowers. Vigorous and hardy.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Intensely fragrant, dark scarlet and a continuous bloomer. Hardy in cold sections and a free grower.

HADLEY. An old-time favorite of large, double dark crimson blooms.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. Glowing deep scarlet with extremely dark shadings. Vigorous upright grower and a profuse continuous bloomer.

JOHN RUSSELL. Large dark red flowers, long stemmed. Real double and one of the best reds. Hardy and winters real well.

MCGREDY'S SCARLET. Bright scarlet, orange yellow at base of petals. Fragrant double flowers of medium size.

SHRUB ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER. Blooms single copper red. Reverse yellow. Very hardy, good for specimens or in connection with other shrubs.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Clusters of rich red blossoms. Rugged and of hardy growth. Foliage of leathery appearance and shiny.

Climbing Vines for Walls and Trellises

Vines are used for many purposes, to hide unsightly fences, as shade, some are used to help prevent erosion on banks, and of course for decorative purposes. In our list you will find a suitable vine for almost any kind of planting. All plants two-year-old Number 1.

ALL VINES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID

CLEMATIS

Clematis today are the most showy and effective of all the hardy climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of flower is concerned. Their exceedingly rapid growth makes them very valuable for pillars and trellises, pegged down for rockwork, old trees and stumps.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES. Blooms single, 4 to 5 inches diameter, petals deeply furrowed.

Jackman. Velvety, violet-purple.

Mad. Ed. Andre. Crimson-red.

Henry. Creamy white.

Ramona. Deep sky blue.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.50).

HONEYSUCKLE

HECKROTT. Summer King. To 15 feet. Large, fragrant, flame red trumpets, lined with gold. Producing immense clusters from early summer to frost. Blooms first year of planting. Dark bluish green foliage, free from pests and disease. Hardy 2 year No. 1.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

MALLANA. Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory.

(Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Trumpet shaped flowers from July to September. Slow growing but very showy.

(Each 45c) (3 for \$1.20).

GOLD FLAME. An everblooming honeysuckle, blooming from early summer to frost. The foliage is almost evergreen. Tubular flowers with recurving petals, flame red outside and bright yellow inside. Very fragrant and perfectly hardy.

(Each 75c) (3 for \$2.00).

CLIMBING ROSES

WHITE VARIETIES

SILVER MOON. Very beautiful foliage and large white blooms with clear yellow stamens. Hardy.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich red fading to crimson. Strong grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Crimson, borne in clusters. An old favorite. Hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET. A profuse spring bloomer of vivid scarlet. Hardy.

PINK AND VARIEGATED

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Large flesh-pink flowers, rosy tints in center. Long stems.

MARY WALLACE. Well-formed, rosy-pink with salmon base. Hardy.

MME. GREGORIE STAEHELIN. Long stemmed pink blooms. Very hardy.

TAUBENDSCHEON. Large clusters of soft pink flowers, a profuse bloomer and hardy.

Rose Prices same as page 50.

IVY

BOSTON IVY. This is the variety that clings tightly to all surfaces, whether smooth or rough. Leaves are deep green, smaller than the other ivies. Does best in cool, partly shaded locations. 2-year-old plants.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

SAINT PAULI. An improved Englemanni Ivy. Rapid grower, beautiful fall coloring with clinging tentacles like the Boston Ivy. 2-year No. 1 plants.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35) postpaid.

WISTERIA

PURPLE SINENSIS. The long twining branches bear great sprays of glossy foliage, with very fragrant, deep blue flowers. 2 yr. No. 1, from blooming wood.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.45).

ASSORTED VINES

ARISTOSIPHON (Dutchman's Pipe). Rapid growing, hardy vine with large attractive round leaves. Odd shaped brownish flowers resembling pipes in May and June.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.60).

BITTERSWEET (Celastrus Scandens). A hardy, useful and ornamental vine. Can be planted in partial shade and thrives in common soils. Used as a cover for walls and trellises, and to stop erosion on steep banks. Yellow flowers in June, followed by bright orange and crimson fruits. 2-year-old No. 1 roots.

(Each 45c) (3 for \$1.15).

CINNAMON VINE. Well known hardy climber, quick grower, with glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers.

(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.50).

MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage, white fragrant flowers. A hardy plant if protected during the winter. Strong tubers.

(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.25).

SILVER LACE VINE (Polygonum Auberti).

A rapid climber averaging 20 feet in a season, with fresh green foliage, lightly bronzed at the tips and a profusion of silvery lacy flowers in erect sprays; most beautiful.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.69).

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia radicans). A splendid hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August. Two-year-old.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.00).

Hedge Plants

PRIVET (Ligustrum). Besides being one of our best hedge plants, various species of privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen; of dense compact habit. The flowers are fragrant and are followed by pretty sprays of different colored berries.

AMOR RIVER (L. Amurense). A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, somewhat lustrous, tardily deciduous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles. 12 to 18 inches.

(Per 100 \$8.00) (50 at 100 rate) (25 for \$2.35). Postage per 100, 45c; per 50, 29c; per 25, 18c.

EUROPEAN PRIVET (Vulgare). A very hardy and satisfactory variety. Heavy dark green foliage with white flowers followed by blue-black fruits. Growth is inclined to be more horizontal than some of the other varieties and fills in heavily from the ground up. Plant in single rows 9 to 10 inches apart.

12 to 18 in. (per 100 \$1.50) (25 \$3.50) (100 for \$12.50). Postage per 100, 45c; per 50, 29c; per 25, 18c.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. Attractive silver gray foliage, white berries. Can be used as a mass planting or as hedging. Very hardy.

18 to 24 in. plants (per 100 \$4.75).

50 at 100 rate. Less amounts, 10 to 50, 7c each, postpaid. Postage per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c.

Have a
Permanent
Living Fence
Around Your
Yard or
Garden



Privet Hedge

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

To Improve
Your Landscape

BARBERRY

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergii*). (D). A very popular low hedge plant of great hardiness; flowers followed by bright red berries that remain on plant until February. Foliage small dark green, turning to brilliant colors in fall. Effective for use in edging shrubbery or in masses. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY.

(D). Similar in all respects to the green-leaved, but the foliage is of rich, lustrous bronzy red. It should be planted in a sunny exposure to bring out and retain its full red color. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.10).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

BEAUTY BUSH (2-Year, No. 1)

KOLKWTZIA AMABILIS (S). Long arching branches covered with small tubular flowers of the honeysuckle type. Blooms are a beautiful pink shade. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*) (S). A very beautiful shrub, with long graceful stems terminating in tapering panicles of rich colored flowers. Although hardy, it will freeze down in Colorado and it is best to cover the roots with leaves or manure to insure a heavier growth the next season. They will bloom from June until frost.

Dubonnet. New dark wine flowers on large firm spikes.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

Fortune (Plant patent No. 206). Pure lilac flowers with brilliant orange eye on large round sprays to 2 feet long. Good cut flowers. Deep dark green foliage.

(Each 75c). Postage, 10c.

COTONEASTER (*Acutifolia*) (M). Growing from 6 to 8 feet in height, this perfectly hardy shrub makes an ideal foundation or full sun plant. Has graceful arching branches, colorful fall foliage and black berries that hang on well into the winter. 2 to 3 ft. shrubs.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

DOGWOOD (2 to 3 feet)

STOLONIFERA. Red Osier (M). Red stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, succeeded by fall crop of white berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDENTWIG, *Stolonifera Lutea*. (M). Yellow stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, stems and branches are yellow.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.80).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

EUONYMUS

ATROPURPUREA (T). Hardy, vigorous shrub or small tree growing 12 to 15 feet. Produces an abundance of scarlet berries and very attractive bronzy foliage in the fall.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Ornamental shrubs look better when planted three or more of a kind grouped together, if the size of the plot will permit. They are suitable for border planting around the walks and lawns and also the low growing varieties for foundation planting around the house and porch. To make it easier to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

"T" denotes shrubs 12 to 15 feet.

"L" denotes shrubs 8 to 12 feet.

"M" denotes shrubs 6 to 8 feet.

"S" denotes shrubs 3 to 6 feet.

"D" denotes shrubs 2 to 3 feet.

ELDER

Although the elders are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves, which make admirable fillers among other shrubs. Being rather tall growing and of robust habit, their use should be confined to backgrounds, screens or tall hedges.

AMERICAN ELDER (*S. canadensis*). (L). Immense flat-topped cymes of white flowers in early summer, followed in August and September by luscious black fruits—the source of Mother's "Elderberry Pie." 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 43c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

CUT-LEAVED ELDER (*S. canadensis acutifolia*). (L). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 43c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN ELDER (*S. nigra aurea*). (L). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white in flat-topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet but can be pruned into neat, compact little bush. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN BELL

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS (M). This splendid spring flowering shrub is one of the earliest to bloom. The golden yellow flowers burst out close to the yellow stems and are followed by glossy green foliage. Branches slightly drooping. Hardy and easy to grow. 2 to 3 feet.

No. 1 (Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

HONEYSUCKLE

TARTARIAN LONICERA (M). The upright honeysuckles have bright and fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries that last through the early fall. Make very desirable and attractive shrubs. Very hardy. Ultimate height 6 to 8 feet. Separate colors, white, deep rose-pink and red.

(Each 43c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 25c).

HYDRANGEA

ABOESCENS GRANDIFLORA or **HILLS OF SNOW**. (S). This hardy American shrub grows 4 to 6 feet high and is one of the finest of this class of plants. The blooms are of largest size, of pure snow-white and the foliage is finely finished. Blooms after all the early shrubs from June until August. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.58).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 25c).

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (S). A good one to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely when other flowers are falling in the fall. Blossoms open white, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side and drooping gracefully of their own weight. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.58).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 25c).

HYPERICUM

AUREUM (Golden St. Johnswort). 4 ft. Hardy shrub with bright yellow flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 ft.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

LILAC (Syringa) (2 to 3 feet)

HUNGARIAN (*Syringa Josikaea*). (M). Beautiful deep violet colored blossoms in June. Of tree-like growth with dark, shiny green leaves.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.79).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

PERSIAN (*Syringa Persica*). (M). Has small slightly pointed leaves, on slender, straight branches. Bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles a little later than the common purple variety. Free blooming and very hardy.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.47).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*). (M). Lilac flowers which are of a delightful fragrance and borne in magnificent clusters in May. (Each 54c) (3 for \$1.47).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

VILLOSA. (M). Large panicles of violet flowers shaded a pronounced pink. Blooms in June. Very bushy.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FRENCH LILACS (L). Named varieties. We list the following hybrids. The letter "d" stands for double and the "s" for single flowers. They will grow from 10 to 12 feet, according to type and soil conditions. Hardy plants that grow anywhere, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers, generally the second year from planting.

Belle de Nancy (d). Rose with white center.

Chas. Joly (d). Purple.

Chas. X. (s). Purplish-red.

Mme. Lemoine (d). Pure white.

Pres. Grevy (d). Light blue.

Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth (s). Darkest Purple.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.69).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

Flowering Shrubs Are Always Admired

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

CORONARIUS (L). Blooms in May, in very graceful sprays, slightly scented. Good for tall screens. Milk white flowers, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIRGINAL (M). This variety of Mock Orange is very popular. The bush does grow moderately tall, the flowers are large, semi-double, sweetly scented. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

LEMOINEI (Lemoine Mockorange). A semi-dwarf variety growing 4 to 5 feet. Attractive foliage with racemes of small, fragrant flowers. Hardy. 2½ to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PHYSOCARPUS

OPULIFOLIUS NANA (Dwarf Ninebark). Dwarf dense growth, beautiful foliage, white flowers in May and June followed by many small red pods. Very hardy, growing 4 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ROSE OF SHARON

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). (S). One of the best known shrubs with handsome, plain and variegated foliage. Used for screens, group and specimen planting. Large, double, rose-like flowers in bloom from August until frost. Colors red, pink, purple and white.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

SPIREA

All of the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still avoid the monotony of repetition.

ANTHONY WATERER (D). Beautiful dark small foliage; dense rounded growth; and large, brilliant, rosy crimson corymbs; of long blooming season. At its best in midsummer. Much used for foundation plantings and low borders. 18 to 24 in.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ARGUTA (Snowgarland). (S). A hardy spirea blooming a week to ten days earlier than the Van Houttei variety. When in bloom it is covered with pure white flowers; foliage fine and feathery. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall.

2 to 3 ft. (Each 43c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Either size, 10c each) (3 for 22c).

BILLIARDI (S). A strong grower; dull green foliage, dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Blooms during July and August and occasionally during the fall. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.39).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

FROEBELI (D). Similar to Anthony Waterer; grows a little taller; the flowers are more of a rose-pink and blooms from June until fall. On account of its purplish bronze foliage, it is extensively planted for color effect. 2 to 2½ feet.

(Each 43c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

KOREAN SPIREA (*Trichocarpa*) (S). A new hardy spirea that blooms a little later than the Van Houttei. Large dome shaped clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

VAN HOUTTEI (S). This is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.10).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

Hedging size, 18 to 24 inches.

(10 for \$1.59). Postage: (17c).



Spirea, Van Houttei

Special Offer

One each variety of Spirea listed p. 53. 6 Varieties, \$2.49, postage 29c.

SUMAC (*Rhus*)

COTINUS (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). (L). So called from the masses of filmy smoky panicles of flowers in July and August. Grows very rapidly making a fine specimen. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 89c).

Postage: (Each 10c).

STAGHORN SUMAC (*Typhina*) (L). A large shrub or tree. Furry branches, greenish flowers in June and July. Foliage turns crimson and purple in the fall. Followed by crimson berries. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FERN LEAVED (*Typhina Laciniata*) (L). Beautiful fernlike foliage with scarlet fruit, also known as cut leaf sumac. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

CALYCANTHUS (Florida). (M). The wood is fragrant with dark green foliage. Flowers are of a rare chocolate color, having an exquisite pineapple fragrance. Blooms from June throughout the season. Thrives well in a shady location. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.59).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

TAMARIX

HISPIDA (Kashgar Tamarix) (L). Feathery silvery foliage. Bright coral pink blooms during July. This variety remains in bloom longer than others and is very hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.39).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

TETRANDA PURPUREA (L). Hardy shrub with purple branches and green foliage; delicate pink blooms in large panicles during July and sometimes in late August and September. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.39).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIBURNUM

DENTATUM (Arrowwood). (L). Large bushy shrub. Heart shaped leaves, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The handsome creamy white flowers are followed by blueblack berries. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.48).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree). (T). Dark green foliage which stays until late fall. Single white flowers followed by red fruits changing to black. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

OPULUS (Highbush Cranberry). (L). A tall flowering shrub bearing its balls of white flowers in great profusion during May and June. Clusters of scarlet fruit appear in the fall and stay on during the winter. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.70).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

OPULUS STERILIS (Snowball). (L). The old-fashioned snowball. Large, double, pure white flowers in May. A heavy bloomer. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 64c) (3 for \$1.74).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

WEIGELA

EVA RATHKE (S). Red flowered Weigela. A charming new Weigela. A profusion of brilliant crimson flowers in May and June.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.59).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

DWARF VARIEGATED (S). An exceedingly pretty variety of dwarf, compact growth and a distinct variegation in the leaves. Pink flowers in May and June. 18 to 24 in.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.48).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

Ornamental Trees for Shade and Beauty

NOTE: We divide ornamental trees into two classes—those suitable for street planting, Class "A"; those suitable for lawns, Class "B". Those that can be used for either are marked "AB". For large lawns many of the "A" class are desirable; note the letter after each variety.

Many people are realizing nowadays that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive looking grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. There is an ornamental deciduous tree for almost every purpose, whether for shade, for hiding objectionable sights, or for beauty or utility. Our list comprises all those varieties which are well adapted to our western climate. You will find many interesting trees suitable for your individual tastes.

The ornamental trees cannot be sent by parcel post as they are too large. Consequently we are quoting them net prices and they will be sent to you express or freight charges collect.

ASH

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN. (B). Hardy tree; head dense and regular, beautiful fern-like green foliage; covered with clusters of bright red berries from August till winter. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.39).

GREEN (Lancelotti). Hardy tree, good for high altitudes and dry climates. Valuable farm tree. 8 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$2.95).

BIRCH

EUROPEAN WHITE. A hardy tree with smooth white bark and handsome foliage. Thrives well in most any soil. Very attractive and ornamental. To further insure their growing we handle birch trees balled and burlapped in moss. 5 to 6 feet trees.

(Each \$1.69).

ELM

AMERICAN (*Ulmus Americana*). Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Yellow or brown in the fall. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.49).

CHINESE (*Pumila*). The Chinese Elm has gained in favor more rapidly than any other shade tree, due to its extreme hardness, rapid growth and ability to withstand severe drought conditions. Brought from Northern China, it is well adapted to our western climate. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 95c) (3 for \$2.49).

Chinese Elm Seedlings. Good sturdy stock, 2 to 3 feet.

(Per 100 \$3.75). Postage: 45c.

(Per 1000, express or freight, \$27.00).

MOLINE ELM. A tall growing tree that is very fine for street and drive planting. Large leaves of a beautiful green shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.39) (3 for \$3.40).

LINDEN

EUROPEAN (*Vulgare*) (Sometimes called German Linden). This tall, stately tree with its large shining leaves makes an ideal street tree. Sweetly scented yellowish-green flowers in July. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.75).

MAGNOLIA

SOULANGEANA, Saucer Magnolia. Large purplish-pink and white flowers in May. One of the best varieties for northern sections. 18 to 24-inch plants No. 1.

(Each \$2.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

MAPLE

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE (AB). The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$3.20) (3 for \$8.50).

SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE (A). A hardy, rapid growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.15) (3 for \$2.90).

SUGAR or HARD MAPLE (A). Straight spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 40 feet in height, roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close to trunk. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.95) (3 for \$4.90).

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE (AB). One of the best cut or dissected leaved trees, of rapid growth. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.39) (3 for \$3.75).

OAK

RED (*Quercus Rubra*). A hardy oak with beautiful foliage which turns to red in autumn. Unsurpassed for park or street planting. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$2.39) (3 for \$6.75).

POPLAR

BOLLEANA POPLAR (AB). Similar to Lombardy in habit, but broader, with leaves glossy green above, silver beneath. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.15) (3 for \$3.15).

BOLLEANA POPLAR. Strong healthy plants, will grow rapidly. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 25c) (10 for \$2.25, postpaid) (100 for \$20.00).

CAROLINA POPLAR (A). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect. Gives an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 80c) (3 for \$2.05).

SILVER-LEAVED POPLAR (AB). Large growing; leaves dark green on upper side, silver underneath. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.80).

RUSSIAN OLIVE

ELAEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA (AB). A very hardy and handsome tree, growing 8 to 12 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willowlike and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by silvery fruits. Also used as shrub. 5 to 6 ft.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.75).

WILLOWS

PUSSY WILLOW. A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, handsome in flower; greatly esteemed by reason of extreme earliness. 4 to 5 ft.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FLOWERING TREES

ALMOND FLOWERING (M). A small spring flowering tree or shrub; blooming very early before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact. Slender branches completely hidden by beautiful double flowers when in bloom. Pink or white. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$1.80).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

CRAB (Flowering Malus)

BECHTELS (Double). (T). Makes a medium sized tree, perfectly hardy. Beautiful double, delicate pink blooms. Fragrant. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each \$1.39) (3 for \$3.49).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 30c).

HOPA. Red Flowering Crab. (T). Of upright growth and with very attractive foliage. It grows a little taller than the Bechtels. Covered with Corise red colored flowers during April. Edible fruit, red inside and out and very good for making jellies. If not picked fruit will hang on until late autumn. Very hardy and free from disease. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$1.39) (3 for \$3.49).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 35c).

FLOWERING QUINCE

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Sometimes used for hedging. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

HAWTHORN

PAUL'S SCARLET (*Oxyantha Pauli*). Hardy small tree or shrub growing 12 to 15 feet in height. Covered with corymbs of brilliant scarlet flowers in May and June, followed by red berries; very showy. Rich glossy green foliage in summer, turning to beautiful autumn shades after frost. 4 to 5 feet trees. (Each \$1.39) (3 for \$3.80).

PRUNUS (Ornamental Plums)

CISTENA (M). A small tree like shrub. The young branches are a dark purple and the leaves a lustrous crimson changing to a dark purple. Dwarf habit of growth. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.85).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

TRILOBA. A hardy shrub or small tree growing 8 to 10 feet, that will do well in most any territory. Double pink flowers in May and attractive foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.00).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

CUT-LEAVED WEeping BIRCH (B). One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, with graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut-leaved foliage make it one of the most attractive trees. It is especially ornamental. 6 to 8 feet. Balled in moss.

(Each \$2.45) (3 for \$6.50).

WEeping WILLOW (*Niobe*). (B). A handsome tree, slender leaves, green above, silver beneath. The twigs and bark tinged dark red. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 95c) (3 for \$2.50).

APPLES *for the West*



Colorado Blue Spruce

EVERGREENS

An evergreen planting gives both beauty and distinction to a yard. They will grow in most soils. We list the more popular and hardy varieties in both spreading and tall growing types. They are all handled with a ball of earth held on the roots with burlap. Upon receiving trees dig hole large enough to set ball of earth in. Level tree at proper depth, fill with earth and give good supply of water. Do not remove burlap from roots.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Silver blue, stiff needles, symmetrical in shape. 1½ to 3 feet.

(Per foot \$1.75) not prepaid.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. Very dense, dark blue cast, symmetrical shape. 1½ to 3½ feet.

(Per foot \$1.50) not prepaid.

COLORADO SILVER JUNIPER (Cedar). Best suited for Colorado growing. Silver-blue. Grows narrow, tall and compact. 1½ to 3-ft. trees.

(\$1.50 per foot) not prepaid.

Add 50c per tree 4 feet and over on all the above for packing costs.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON LARGER SIZES OF EVERGREENS

SPREADING JUNIPERS.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer). Broad bushy habit, gray-green foliage. One of the best of the spreading varieties of Juniper. Balled and burlapped. 2 to 2½ feet.

(Each \$4.95.)

Not mailable.

Sabina (Savin). Dense low spreading branched variety; deep green color. Balled and burlapped. 2½ to 3 feet.

(Each \$4.90.)

ALL EVERGREENS AND JUNIPERS SENT TRANSPORTATION CHARGES COLLECT



Spreading Juniper, Chinensis Pfitzeriana

We are listing only the varieties that have proven a success in the West, and we know that with the proper care and attention that is due to any tree, a crop of fruit will result from any one of the many we have listed.

As soon as you receive your shipment, remove the packing, sprinkle the roots and heel the bundle in moist ground. In planting, take out only a few trees or shrubs at a time and never allow them to lay exposed to the air and sun at any time. Dig the hole large enough to admit all the roots in the natural position, keeping the surface and the sub-soil separate. In filling in, sift the best soil in around the roots. When most of the soil is filled in, pour in the water to wash the soil around the roots, then pile up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. After this the tree or shrubs should only be watered when the soil gets dry about 2 or 3 inches below the surface. A mulch around the base of the tree, 2 or 3 inches thick, is very beneficial.

PRICES

Prices do not include prepayment or postage except where noted. For your convenience we have shown the amount of postage to allow. If it takes more than the amount stated, we pay the difference. If it takes less than the amount stated, we return the balance.



Wealthy

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow, white fleshed, tender and sub-acid; ripens early during the summer. Very productive.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early to ripen; pale yellow when fully ripe, of medium size, tender and good; free-growing and fruitful. Its early fruit is always welcomed.

AUTUMN APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH. Medium size, round, flushed with red or creamy yellow. Very handsome. Tender flesh.

WEALTHY. The most popular early variety known; heavy producer of medium size, red apples. One of the finest early eating or cooking varieties; everyone should plant Wealthy apples.

RED DUCHESS. A large sized red apple. Very juicy and a heavy yielder. Ripens in late summer. One of the best for Colorado.



Delicious

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS, RED. A most wonderful apple of unusually fine flavor; originated in our western country. The fruit is large, of a brilliant dark red color; juicy, crisp and melting. Heavy cropper.

JONATHAN. The old standby—heavy producer, brilliant red, sweet and juicy; excellent keeper.

MCINTOSH RED. An old reliable that does well in our western climate. Good keeper, large and hardy.

NORTHERN SPY, RED. A large hardy variety and a good keeper. Also a good commercial apple as well as for home use. Makes good shade tree.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich dark red; fine grained and juicy. Well adapted to our western soils and climate.

ROME BEAUTY. Extra large; yellow with crimson cheek; juicy, bears heavily.

CRAB APPLES

DOLGO. A very hardy and desirable crab. The fruit is a fiery red and very good for making jellies. It bears an abundance of fruit at an early age. Also can be used as an ornamental tree.

FLAME. A hardy Minnesota seedling producing dense masses of white blossoms shaded a light pink. Fruits are small, brilliantly colored. A heavy bearer.

HYSLOP. Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters. Fine for preserving. Very well known.

FLORENCE. Very good medium size crab originating in Minnesota. Fruit acid, carmine color, flesh yellowish and firm. Excellent for cooking and making jellies. Early bearer.

PRICES OF APPLES AND CRAB APPLES—ALL VARIETIES

Size, 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:	Postage
1 tree	\$.59
3 trees	1.60
3 trees .....	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,	NOT MAILABLE account size:
1 tree	\$.79
3 trees	2.15

Tree Fruits for Home and Orchard

PLUMS

The plum may not be so important as some other fruits, but it is gaining in popularity every year and has been planted extensively the past few years. As it is a native fruit it grows easily and is a great bearer and should have a place in every orchard.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the very oldest varieties known. Fruit long, oval; medium size, color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow; stone small, very free; quality good.

ITALIAN PRUNE. Very well known and widely planted. Oblong shape, almost black skin and yellowish-green flesh. Free-stone.

LOMBARD. Medium to large; dark red, flesh yellow; of pleasant flavor, very prolific and does well in this locality.

***OPATA.** A hardy Hansen hybrid, on native root. Purplish-red fruit and bears early.

***UNDERWOOD.** Large red fruit, very small pit, hardy and fine flavor. Ripening latter part of July.



Underwood

***WANETA.** This wonderful large plum of Professor Hansen's production is the most delicious of all plums. It is hardy and very prolific, fruit of largest size, deep red color and a delicious flavor.

YELLOW EGG. Fruit egg-shaped, of large size, color creamy yellow, very productive.

*On native roots.

PRICES OF PLUMS— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.59	\$.17
3 trees	1.48	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper, NOT		
MAILABLE, account size:		
1 tree	\$.89	
3 trees	2.49	

APRICOTS

We offer the following varieties of apricots. They are recent but proven introductions. They are both drouth resistant and extremely hardy.

Chinese 9/16 size only.....Each \$.85
Superba 9/16 size only.....Each .85
3 for 2.35

Not Mailable Except by Severe Pruning.

CHERRIES

More satisfaction can be had from Cherry trees than any other trees. They are a beautiful sight from blossom to fruit and very seldom fail to produce; every farm, garden or ranch should have cherries. They do not demand much attention.

SOUR CHERRIES

COMPASS CHERRY. A hybrid that is absolutely hardy. Fruit large, bright red and very good for canning.

EARLY RICHMOND (Pie Cherry). A reliable old standard, with dark red fruit of medium size, very productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy and rich. Tree is dwarf midseason.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than the Richmond and one of the finest flavored cherries in this class; valuable for canning and preserving.

OSTHEIMER. A perfectly hardy, late blooming, immensely productive variety. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich.

WRAGG. Very hardy, vigorous and productive, medium dark purple, fine quality. Usually a sure cropper.

PRICES OF SOUR CHERRIES— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.69	\$.17
3 trees	1.79	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,		
NOT MAILABLE:		
1 tree	\$.93	
3 trees	2.59	

HANSEN'S BUSH CHERRY. A very useful as well as an ornamental shrub. A mass of white flowers in the early spring, followed by fruits, cherry-flavored but plum shaped. Foliage quite decorative in the fall, turning to red and bronze.
2 to 3 feet (Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).
Postage (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, black; sweet and juicy. Bears in June.

BING. One of the largest of the sweet cherries. Flesh firm and juicy. Tree is a strong grower and producer. July bearer.

PRICES OF SWEET CHERRIES— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.89	\$.17
3 trees	2.49	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,		
NOT MAILABLE:		
1 tree	\$.98	
3 trees	2.79	

PEACHES

While we do not recommend extensive plantings of peaches in the immediate vicinity of Denver, they can be grown. For those of our customers wanting to try them we list the following. They are considered hardy varieties; have yellow fruit overlaid with carmine, freestone and mid-season bearers.

Early Elberta. 11/16 (each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).
J. H. Hale 11/16 (each 69c). Not mailable
Except by Severe Pruning.



Early Richmond

PEARS

BARTLETT. Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; bears early and abundantly.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, red cheeked and beautiful, of excellent quality, hardy and productive. Very popular in the west. Ripens September and October.

KIEFFER. Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping qualities make it very desirable. Ripens October and November.

PRICES OF PEARS— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.69	\$.17
3 trees	1.89	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,		
NOT MAILABLE account size:		
1 tree	\$.79	
3 trees	2.19	



Kieffer

SMALL FRUITS *for Luscious Eating*

CURRENTS

(2-year. No. 1)

The Currant is an indispensable garden fruit for the table and is a money-maker as well. It grows and bears easily in any kind of soil with very little care, but if properly cared for it will bring greater returns in money.

CHERRY. Very large berries on short clusters; a robust, faithful sort.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. As its name implies this variety is very productive, bunches and berries being very large. Excellent quality and easily picked. Very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous, upright with perfect foliage. Fruit is large in berries and clusters, dark red and an enormous cropper. Fine for market and table use.

PERFECTION. Beautiful bright red fruit, larger than Fay, holding its size to end of bunch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.

WILDER. One of the strongest and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, attractive dark red color, and even when dead ripe, they hang on bushes in fine condition for handling until very late. A valuable market variety.

CURRENT PRICES

	Each	10	25
All Varieties	\$.25	\$2.15	\$4.30

ALL ITEMS ON THIS PAGE
POSTPAID

GOOSEBERRIES

(2-year No. 1)

The Gooseberry differs little from the Currant in its requirements as to soil and general care. The plant is hardy, a vigorous grower, and free from mildew in our climate.

DOWNING. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for the market.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort. Of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red, tender and good.

JOSSELYN. Large size, smooth, prolific, hardy and best quality. Least susceptible to mildew, both leaves and fruit. A wonderful cropper.

OREGON CHAMPION. Berries large, brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy and a very prolific bearer. Fine for market.

GOOSEBERRY PRICES

	Each	10	25	100
All Varieties..	\$.29	\$2.55	\$5.50	\$18.50



Boysenberries

REGULAR BOYSENBERRY

The BOYSENBERRY is a new variety produced by crossing blackberries, raspberries and loganberries. Seeds are few and soft. From our past experience with this berry we find it to be very hardy and a vigorous grower, but should be protected by a covering of straw, leaves or dirt during the winter in northern climates. The fruiting season lasts longer than the other vine berries and they will bear heavily the second year. Should be planted about six feet apart.

(5 for 39c) (10 for 75c) (25 for \$1.75) postpaid.

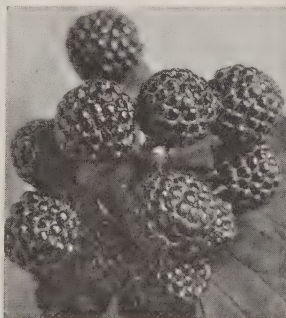
NEW THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY

Large delicious berries on thorn free canes. Same as regular boysenberry otherwise, large fruits, heavy bearer. Fine for home use either canned or fresh. Plant them early and they will bear the first year.

(Each 25c) (5 for 95c) (10 for \$1.80), postpaid.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Blackberries, Raspberries and Dewberries are very profitable fruits for the home and market. They are all of delicious flavor and can be used for the table in many ways. Their canes should be protected during winter.



Kansas Blackcap

Prices on Blackberries, Dewberries and Raspberries. DO NOT order less than five of any one variety.

	5	10	25	100
All Varieties ..	\$.39	\$.69	\$1.39	\$4.85

These are postpaid prices on
No. 1 stock.

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

Prices same as Red Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. It is of wonderful productivity; producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is large, far surpassing any other variety.

GREGG. Early, very large and productive. **KANSAS BLACKCAP.** Berries large; heavy bearer.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

CUTBERT. A strong grower and very productive, large bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use. Is doing well everywhere.

LATHAM. This berry is the leading berry wherever raspberries can be grown. High quality, large, hardy, better shipper than many other varieties. Good color. On account of its good qualities, it is now planted more extensively than any other red raspberry.

CHIEF. A bright red "no crumbling," good shipper, and of delicious taste. Supplements Latham by ripening ten days earlier. A new Minnesota product.

COLUMBIAN. Very large, purplish color. Somewhat soft; of rich flavor and fine for canning. Bush vigorous and a dandy cropper.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS

ST. REGIS. Berries bright crimson, of large size, fine and meaty, with a rich, luscious true raspberry flavor. It is wonderfully prolific, the fruit beginning to ripen with the earliest and continuing well into October. The canes are stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green feathery foliage.



St. Regis Everbearing
DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA. In size and quality this low growing or trailing blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, sweet, soft and luscious throughout, with no hard core. The vine is perfectly hardy, healthy and exceedingly fruitful, with large showy blossoms. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries.

Berries and Grapes You Should Grow

BLACKBERRIES

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardest and most productive, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Fruit large size, jet black, of best quality; good shipper; enormous bearer.

EARLY HARVEST. Its earliness, combined with good shipping qualities, makes it a very profitable variety. The fruit is of medium size, firm and attractive in appearance. Dwarf and compact grower.

ELDORADO. Of late introduction, being vigorous and hardy in most localities. The berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

SNYDER. Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Valuable for cold climates as it leads where hardness is a consideration. Early.

For prices on Blackberries, see page 58.

STRAWBERRIES

Culture: A good many people overlook the Strawberry, thinking the plants demand too much care, but this is not true. Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. For field culture set in rows three feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter, a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the spring.

STANDARD VARIETIES

AROMA. A large, bright scarlet berry of a roundish conical shape. Not quite as large as the Fremont Williams. It is very productive, a fine canning and shipping variety.

CATSKILL. A new variety that has been tried in the Denver territory and found to be very good. A prolific bearer of large firm berries, rich red color and fine flavor.

FREMONT WILLIAMS. The berries are very large, blunt-shaped, glossy and unsurpassed in beauty. As a shipper, it is hard to beat on account of its firmness. The plants make a large bush and winter better than any standard variety known.

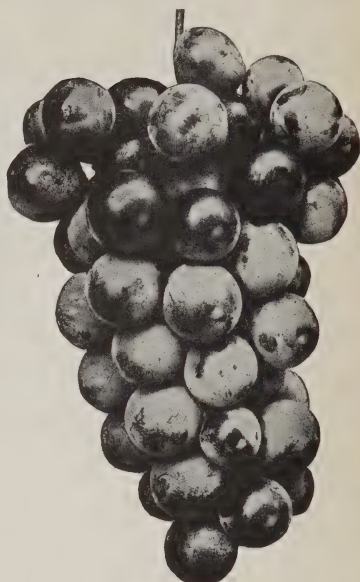
IMPROVED HOOD RIVER. Developed by one of the best growers in Colorado, is an improvement on the Regular Hood River. Is a better yielder of larger and more uniform berries.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

This wonderful Strawberry was obtained in cross-pollinating the wild everbearing Alpine sorts with the standard varieties, and yields continuously from the latter part of May until long after frost. The plants bear the same year they are started, but if a large amount of late berries is desired, it is better to pinch the blossoms during May and June, which causes the heaviest crop to come on during September and October.

GEM. This everbearing berry is used quite extensively in the vicinity of Denver. It has a very good flavor, dark red and without the hard white center core found in some of the other types of everbearing strawberries. Fruits are large, tender and juicy. Very prolific in the production of plants, which have dark green foliage. Hardy and a good commercial as well as home garden berry.

MASTODON. This variety is a great improvement in the everbearing strawberries. It is really a wonderful berry. It is the most prolific, bearing an abundance of largest fruit from early summer to late fall. Regardless of your past experience with Everbearing Strawberries, we recommend you plant Mastodon, which is different and satisfactory. Last fall we had an opportunity to see Mastodon grown alongside of almost every variety of Everbearing Strawberries. There simply was no comparison as to yield, size, flavor, and firmness of fruit. Since seeing this comparison, we have practically discontinued offering all other varieties.



Moore's Early

HARDY GRAPE VINES

Everyone should plant Grapes in the home garden. Grapes are easy to grow and do well in any ordinary soil. They can be trained over frames, trellises or doorways and are ornamental as well as useful. Make your own grape juices, etc.

All Grape Vines 2-year No. 1.

CONCORD.
(Each 23c) (10 vines \$1.69).

BETA. It is a cross between tame and wild. Hardy, prolific and fine for cooking and jelly. Color similar to Concord.

BRIGHTON (Red). Vine very hardy and robust. Fruits large dark red and sweet. Thin skin and a midseason bearer.

CONCORD (Black). The fine old market leader, with large handsome clusters of big, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). The most reliable very early variety. Is of medium bunch, large berries, black, ripens fully two weeks earlier than Concord.

NIAGARA (White). An extra early variety. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

PRICES Not Postpaid

	25 Plants	100 Plants	250 Plants	1000 Plants
Gem and Mastodon....	\$.60	\$1.59	\$3.25	\$9.95
Standard Varieties ....	.50	1.45	2.75	9.25
Include post....	.10	.17	.38	1.25



Mastodon Everbearing

PRICES ON GRAPE VINES

	Each	10	25	50
Concord	\$.23	\$1.69	\$3.75	\$5.95
All Other Varieties ....	.28	2.29	4.75	6.85

All Field Seeds Will Be Priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUDAN GRASS is a non-saccharine grain sorghum. It is an annual, yet it can be pastured to good advantage and under favorable conditions two cuttings of hay may be obtained. The straw is very palatable. It has been grown successfully on every kind of soil and may be sown as soon as ground is warm and at any time during the summer so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the date of first expected frost. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds of good seed per acre are sufficient; in rows 18 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds; when drilled or broadcast 16 to 24 pounds are required. Cut for hay as soon as fully headed with mower, binder or corn binder. For the prevention of soil blowing during the fall, winter and spring months on the plains of eastern Colorado, Sudan Grass stands out as a cover crop.

SUNFLOWERS are a good silage crop for dry land. They may be sown earlier than corn as light frosts do not injure. They may also be sown late as they grow rapidly. The silage is very palatable and has high feeding value. Plant close in drills 4 to 5 inches apart, and rows 30 to 42 inches apart. Cultivate and handle similar to corn. Five to six pounds per acre is the usual amount sown.

Prices NOT Prepaid: (5 lbs. 75c) (10 lbs. \$1.40).

BROOM CORN. Heads of Broom Corn or the brush are the important part of crop. Stalks are dry and pithy. Plant about June 1st in rows 3½ feet apart, using 8 pounds of seed per acre. Scarbrough Dwarf is a well recognized variety.

Prices NOT prepaid: (5 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. 75c).

JOHNSON GRASS, also known as Aleppo Grass, Racehorse Grass, False Guinea Grass, and Evergreen Millet, thrives in the south but will winterkill in the north. In many sections is considered as a pernicious weed. It is recognized as a good soil binder. Not offered for sale in states whose seed laws define it as a noxious weed.

SWEET SORGHUMS

The Sweet Sorghums or cane are generally grown for making hay or forage. The stalks contain sweet juices and are very leafy. Sorghum forage has high feeding value. The most successful practice for the production of sorghums (both sweet and grain) on dry land is fall listing followed by light harrowing in the spring, to control weeds before the planting date. The planting should be made in the old lister furrows. This method permits the planting of seed in a warm, moist seedbed and is conducive to a quick start and rapid growth so essential to high yields. The crop is usually mowed when the plants are just coming into head. Sorghum seeds are particularly susceptible to destruction by soil organisms known as fungi. An excellent insurance against poor stands from this cause is to treat the seed with a mercury dust compound, which will also control smut. For information see page 71.

Plant 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre on dry land and 8 pounds on irrigated land; when drilled or broadcast 50 to 60 pounds are required.

ATLAS SORGO is a large, long-season forage sorghum developed at the Hays, Kansas, Experiment Station. It is drought-resistant. Produces big yields under favorable conditions and is similar to Kansas Orange in growth habit. In Colorado it matures only in our southeastern section, including Cheyenne, Kiowa and other counties in that vicinity. It may produce a good tonnage of immature feed further north. It is a sweet sorghum, very leafy, and is used to considerable extent in Kansas and eastern Colorado for the production of silage.

BLACK AMBER CANE, 80 to 100 days, is the best known Sorgo and in many sections is the favorite because it is the earliest.

IMPROVED COES SORGO is a white seeded dual-purpose crop recommended by the Akron Experiment Station. It produces a juicy, slightly sweet, leafy, very fine-stemmed stalk.

LEOTI RED produces a semi-compact reddish head which drops slightly at the tip when ripe, and produces a juicy, sweet leafy stalk. Matures at about the average fall frost date when planted June 1st to June 6th.

ORANGE CANE, 100 to 110 days, produces more fodder than black or red and has higher sugar content. There are two varieties in common use—Red Orange and Sourless Orange or African Millet.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE, 115 to 125 days; also called Redhead, is very popular in the south and southwest, very leafy, sweet, and has high feeding value. Seeds shell off clean like grain sorghums.

TEXAS RIBBON CANE, GOOSENECK, HONEY DRIP and SUGAR DRIP are large, leafy, sweet varieties, adapted to the production of syrup and forage. Because of their size they produce heavy yields of forage when the season is long enough for them to mature.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Grain sorghums are non-saccharine. They range in height from 3 to 6 feet and are more drought resistant than sweet sorghums. Stalks are dry and pithy and have low feeding value. 4 to 6 pounds are sown on dry land and 8 pounds on irrigated in rows. 50 to 60 pounds broadcast or drilled.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR, 115-140 days, 5 to 6 feet tall in dry land areas. 12 to 16 leaves, 2 to 3 feet long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Stalks are dry, pithy, and slightly acid. Grain is white and makes good poultry food.

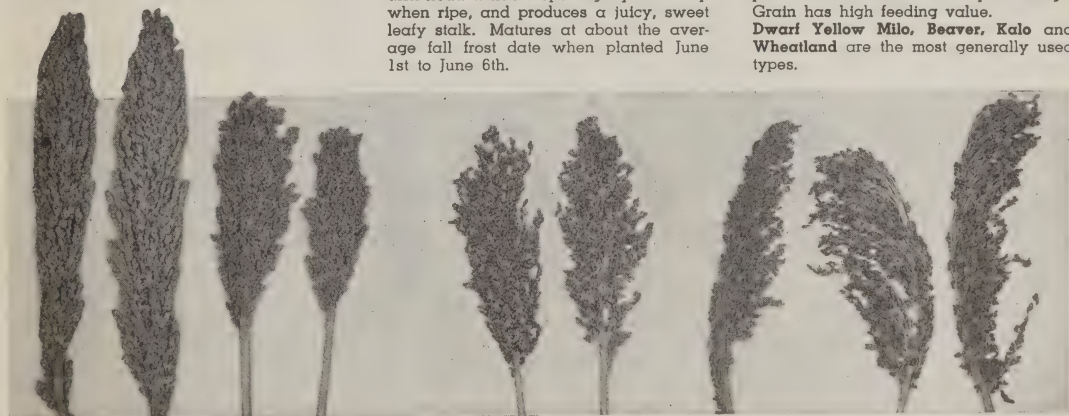
CHEYENNE or SWEET STALK KAFIR is another dual-purpose crop for the south half of eastern Colorado.

HEGARI, 120 days, 4 to 5 feet tall, is a grain sorghum resembling kafir and Atlas sorgo. Under favorable conditions Hegari makes an excellent grain crop and forage that is relished by live stock. Leaves are broad, long and numerous. The stalks fairly sweet and reasonably juicy, containing a much higher saccharine content than milo and kafir. Seeds are chalky white with a brown or reddish-pink undercoat.

HIGHLAND KAFIR is a white seeded dual-purpose crop, producing grain of good feeding value and juicy, leafy, fine-stemmed stalk with narrow leaves.

MILO stalks are stout, pithy, scantily supplied with leaves. Makes poor silage. Grain has high feeding value.

Dwarf Yellow Milo, Beaver, Kale and Wheatland are the most generally used types.



Type Heads Sorghum Varieties

ALL SEED IS TESTED BY
OUR OWN SEED ANALYST

REGISTERED ALFALFA SEED

The named varieties of Alfalfa seed such as Grimm, Baltic, Hardistan, Ladak and Cossack, are obtainable under State Registration. In Colorado the letter "R" preceding the registration number signifies registered seed of Blue Tag grade (grade 1). The letter "C" preceding the registration number signifies seed of White Tag grade (grade 2). Those who wish to grow a crop of seed for registration must plant Blue Tag seed.

GRIMM ALFALFA. Years of natural selection under Colorado's severe climatic conditions have resulted in a superior strain of Grimm Alfalfa. Colorado Registered Grimm is not only winter-hardy, but is also a high producer of good quality hay. In comparative yield tests on the experiment station at Fort Collins, it has out-yielded all tested strains of Common Alfalfa from 1/2 to 1 ton per acre. Its genuineness can be determined by the official tag on each bag of seed that is offered as registered stock.

MEEKER BALTIC ALFALFA. This is a variegated alfalfa, the seed of which is produced on dry land in the vicinity of Craig and Meeker, Colorado. For over 20 years this strain has been subjected to the very severe climatic conditions of that region with the result that natural selection has developed a variety known for hardiness and yield. Plant Meeker Baltic for bigger yields. We recommend registered Blue Tag seed, which is free from other crop seed and weeds.

COSSACK ALFALFA was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture into this country in 1907 from Russia. The flowers show a higher percentage of variegation than Grimm and experiments show that it compares favorably with Grimm but is not considered to be superior.

LADAK ALFALFA is a new wilt-resistant variety. It is slow to start in the spring, but grows fast as the season advances. The Experiment Station finds it yields as well as Common Alfalfa and produces more hay the first cutting than other varieties.

Alfalfa and Brome Grass



A mixture of Alfalfa and Brome Grass will make an excellent hay crop and they do well together. If pastured the danger of bloating is reduced by the Brome Grass.

It is possible to secure seed of the variegated, or named, varieties of Alfalfa Seed (such as Grimm, Baltic, Cossack and Ladak) that has not been registered by State Seed Registration Service or Crop Improvement Associations.

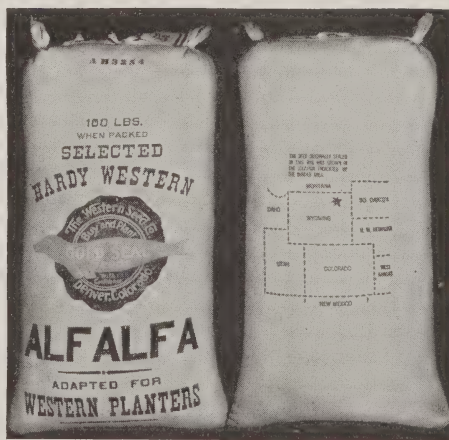
When the records are clear and reliable as to variety such seed

ALFALFA

There is no forage crop cultivated in the United States that is utilized successfully in so many ways as Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*). It is more nearly a perfect forage than any other crop grown in this country. The name "Alfalfa" is of Arabic origin and is translated to mean "the best fodder." The leading commercial varieties of Alfalfa in the United States are Common, Grimm, Baltic, Cossack, Ladak, and Peruvian. "Gold Seal" Alfalfa Booklet Free on request. **For prices on Alfalfa Seed see Quantity Field Seed Price List.** Samples with purity and germination tests and origin furnished on request.



Alfalfa



NON-REGISTERED GRIMM, COSSACK, BALTIC AND LADAK

will be offered as Grimm Type Alfalfa Seed, non-registered; Baltic type Alfalfa Seed, non-registered; etc. These will all be of origins recognized as adopted by the Soil Conservation Administration. Such seed will cost much less than registered seed, slightly more than common and will be priced according to its analytical value.

ALL SEED PASSES OVER OUR
EFFICIENT CLEANING MACHINES

NORTHERN GROWN HARDY ALFALFA

Alfalfa seed produced in northern areas from hardy plants inured to severe conditions, is especially adapted for planting in the Rocky Mountain area. This year conditions were most unfavorable for large yields of Alfalfa seed and the supply is definitely short. It is advisable to order early.

COMMON ALFALFA

Common Alfalfa is the name applied to the purple flowered, smooth strains of alfalfa. We can usually supply seed of Common Alfalfa strains raised in Colorado, Utah, Kansas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana; from northern latitudes, high altitudes and dry lands, in some one or all of the following grades. **GOLD SEAL GRADE.** High grade seed, perfect color, high purity and good germination, packed in 100-pound branded bags.

GOLD BEE GRADE. Under this brand we pack seed 98.50 per cent pure or over, not quite as bright, plump, or pure as our Gold Seal brand but the buyer will get good value for his money. This is put up in 100-pound branded bags.

CHOICE GRADE. This is a grade of seed that cannot be worked into any of the highest grades. It contains more inert matter and foreign seeds and as a consequence must be sold at a lower price. However, a larger quantity of seed per acre is required.

ARGENTINE. For many years we have been importing alfalfa seed from the Rio Negro District of Southern Argentina. This seed is familiar to all planters, being stained orange-red to designate its origin. It is not considered by agronomists to be generally adapted for planting in the United States but many planters have had good results. Many favorable reports

on it have been made by planters in the Rocky Mountain area. It has proven satisfactory for permanent fields and short term rotations. At time of going to press permits for importing Argentine Alfalfa seed can not be obtained. It is very doubtful if there will be any Argentine Alfalfa seed available for 1943 spring planting.

INCREASE ALFALFA YIELDS

Alfalfa yields have been increased as much as 33 per cent by the use of Superphosphate. Alfalfa is a soil builder, adding nitrogen and humus to the soil and makes good use of soluble phosphates. This is not supplied by the plant, when lacking in the soil must be supplied. When available or supplied the alfalfa plants are enabled to forge ahead of and smother grasses and weeds, producing hay of superior quality and greater tonnage.

Millets and Clovers for Western Lands

MILLETS

The many varieties of Millets serve well for hay, forage, and grain crops. They afford a quick, luxuriant crop of hay of good feeding value without cultivation. On account of their quick luxuriant growth, they aid in checking weeds and are of value for this purpose on irrigated lands. As millets can be planted late in July, they are used extensively for emergency crops. As a smut preventive soak millet seed in formaldehyde solution for two hours, using one pint of formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. Copper Carbonate is also effective. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart.



Hog Millet

HOG MILLET is the Proso or Common Millet of the old world. It is also known as Broom Corn Millet, Manitoba and Dakota Millet. When forage or hay is desired the crop should be cut early. The seed has a slightly higher feeding value than oats and is used extensively in mixed feeds. Of the Hog Millets, Red Turghal, Early Fortune and Yellow Manitoba are the best adapted varieties.

BIG GERMAN MILLET has long heads crowded full with myriad seeds; small stems, luscious and highly palatable, clustered thick with fine narrow leaves. This is a very valuable variety for hay and forage, for general feeding, for milk production.

WHITE WONDER MILLET is early and productive. Heads are from 8 to 18 inches long. The foliage is heavy; the leaves broad but the fodder cures readily. The seed contains a low percentage of fiber, is therefore very fattening and makes good feed.

SIBERIAN or RED RUSSIAN MILLET is a very fine, early, extremely hardy, drought-resistant variety. Produces big. Forage is quite palatable. Seed has high feeding value.

Prices: Millets will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

WESTERN CLOVER SEED

Clovers, being leguminous crops, are soil builders, and are very useful for the farm or ranch. They are used for mixtures of hay and pasture as well as sown alone.

Clover Seeds in 100-pound quantities or over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*) is sown at rate of 15 pounds per acre and may be seeded any time from April to October. Makes good hay and pasture and is adapted for planting with numerous grasses when either hay or pasture is desired.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. \$3.25) not postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER is especially valuable for light sandy soil for fertilizing purposes. It grows more luxuriously than Medium Red in the same length of time but only affords one cutting. It does make excellent grazing and good hay if cut when young, but if left too long it then becomes thick and woody. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. \$3.25) not postpaid.

ALSKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*) is undoubtedly the best high altitude clover for hay, being planted extensively throughout the Rocky Mountain regions at high altitude, where alfalfa winterkills. The stems are thin, bearing a thick growth of leaves. It is a valuable forage crop sown alone or with timothy.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (10 lbs. \$3.25).

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*). Like White Blossom Sweet Clover this will grow on almost any kind of soil. It is semi-dwarf in habit, very drought-resistant, and is very desirable for forage, hay, and pasture. *Melilotus officinalis* is a biennial. It should not be confused with annual Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (10 lbs. \$1.75) not postpaid.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER (*Trifolium fragiferum*) is a most important crop for converting seepy, alkaline soils into income-producing pasture. It is one of the best pasturage plants for the conditions under which it thrives but is not a hay plant. It is a perennial and may be propagated from seed or by its creeping stems or runners. Grows very dense, spreads rapidly and tends to crowd out all other forms of vegetation. Strawberry Clover likes "wet feet." It has been found making good growth with most of the vegetative parts submerged in water. Rate of seeding varies from two to six pounds per acre.

Price: (lb. \$1.00) not postpaid.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*), also known as Bokhara Clover. It is a hardy biennial plant that will grow in all climates and with little regard to the character of the soil. Withstands extreme heat and cold, is quite drought-resistant, and will tolerate alkali. White Blossom Sweet Clover has value as a forage crop and hay crop and is very efficient as a soilage crop, and should be given consideration in crop rotations.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (10 lbs. \$1.75) not postpaid.

LADINO CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens Latum*) is a giant white variety—a perennial of the creeping type and is not badly affected by freezing and thawing. It has good carrying capacity and is therefore desirable for pasture, doing well in mixtures with tall growing grasses. The seed is small and must be planted shallow in a firm seed bed and may be sown either in the spring or fall. The growing season seems to be nine months. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is considered hardy up to 5,280 feet. Four to six pounds per acre is generally sufficient. **Price:** (lb. \$1.50) not postpaid.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BULLETINS on most of the clovers available on request.



Mammoth Red Clover

Pasture and Hay Grasses Adapted for Western Planting

Prices on Field Grasses Will Be Given in Special Field Seed Price List.

GRASSES do more towards conserving soils than any other crop because they tend to bind the soil and remove very little fertility.

BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*) is also known as Hungarian brome, smooth brome, awnless brome, Russian brome, and Austrian brome. It is a sod former. Roots penetrate 5 to 6 feet into the soil. This makes it possible for Brome Grass to withstand drought conditions, close grazing, and trampling to a remarkable extent. It resists severe winters and is tolerant of considerable alkali, enduring up to 1 per cent white alkali. It is usually sown in the spring on well prepared land at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay the first year is small, good the second, and best the third. By loosening the soil the yield will be increased. It is palatable. It starts growth early in the spring and remains tender and succulent late in the fall.

BLUE GRAMA GRASS is a grass of the plains and prairies and is undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage grasses of the Great Plains and Southwest. Herbage is eaten closely by all classes of livestock either when green, when made into hay or when cured on the ground. Its chief advantages are its high palatability and high nutrient qualities, both when dry and green. Will stand extreme drought. Thrives at altitudes between 4000 and 8500 feet.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50) not postpaid.

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyron Smithii*) or Blueslem, is a long-lived perennial widely adapted. Tolerant of drought and a certain amount of alkali. It grows rather slowly, requiring two to three years from time of planting for seeds to mature. Western Wheat Grass produces excellent forage for grazing and hay. It is palatable.



A Fine Field of Crested Wheat Grass

CRESTED WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron cristatum*) is a long-lived perennial bunch grass, closely related botanically to Slender Wheatgrass and Western Wheatgrass. The stems are fine and leaves medium abundant. It has the ability to grow at low temperatures and starts growing earlier than most grasses; also it continues to grow later in the fall. It is well adapted to the northern Great Plains, and is suitable for hay and pasture.

TALL SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron tenerum*) is also called Western Wheatgrass, Western Ryegrass and McIver's Ryegrass. It grows in tall erect bunches which sometimes cover a space one foot in diameter. It is perennial and very resistant to both drought and cold. Has ability to grow in alkali land and is very palatable and nutritious to cattle and horses. The ordinary yield of hay is 1½ to 2 tons per acre. It may be sown alone or in pasture mixtures and is well adapted for planting in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Idaho.

MEADOW FESCUE, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*) is one of the most used grasses for hay and for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in low valleys rich in organic matter, and does not thrive on warm dry land. It reaches its full development the second and third years. It grows quickly after being mown. The forage, either green or dried, is much relished by cattle and is very nourishing. It can be recommended for lawns where Kentucky Blue Grass would fail. Sown in the lawn, use 2 pounds to 100 square feet.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). Timothy is the most popular grass for hay and pasture purposes. It is easy to sow; does not require much seed per acre; starts growing quickly. It has a high feeding value when cut at the proper time. The average yield of timothy is 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It is not a dry land crop.

REDTOP GRASS (*Agrostis Alba*) is commonly used in all the cooler parts of the United States for hay, meadows, pastures and lawns.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*) is a very early and valuable grass for pasture and hay and affords more than one cutting per season. However, when only one crop is cut the undergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will withstand some drought and is hardy. Well suited for shady places such as orchards and groves. It grows in tufts and is satisfactory for sowing with red clover and alfalfa.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Buchloe dactyloides*), is a native grass of the plains and is a low growing perennial that spreads by surface runners. It withstands trampling, severe usage and grazing better than any other native short grass.

Price: (lb. \$1.75) not postpaid.

ALSIKE and TIMOTHY mixed make a hay crop much richer in feeding value than timothy alone. Timothy ranks high as a hay and pasture grass but its value is enhanced when alsike is mixed with it. Alsike is one of the best clovers for hay; it is fine and very leafy.

MIXTURE FOR ALKALINE LANDS. Experiments conducted under supervision of the Department of Botany of the Colorado Agricultural College have shown that the following mixture gives fine results on lands infested with alkali:

	Pounds
Yellow Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)	6
Slender Wheat Grass (<i>Agropyron tenerum</i>)	8
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	6
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	6
Red Top	4
MORTON'S PASTURE MIXTURE. The Colorado College recommends the following ratio for a well-balanced permanent pasture mixture and gives these quantities as the proper amounts to sow per acre, reseeding the clover every two years.	
	Pounds
Orchard Grass	15
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	15
Meadow Fescue	10
Timothy	6
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	4

SPECIALLY PREPARED BULLETINS
on different varieties of grasses
available on request.



Western Wheat Grass

Our Grass Seeds Produce Beautiful Lawns

LAWN SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) is the most desirable grass for a beautiful lawn. The leaves are narrow and deep green in color. It forms a close turf, is slightly creeping and quite hardy. It is recommended alone or in mixtures for lawn purposes. Obtainable in branded bags.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (3 lbs. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$1.60) (25 lbs. \$7.50) not postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER *Trifolium repens*. This is a small, close growing, dwarf clover, used extensively in making lawns. It is a rapid grower of spreading habits and can be cut very close to the ground without injury to the plant. It starts regrowing at once after cutting. Very useful in lawn mixtures.

Prices: (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$6.00) not postpaid.

GOLD SEAL LAWN MIXTURE is an efficient mixture of the pure and clean seeds. It contains only high grade grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable and lasting lawn. It germinates quickly, roots deeply, withstands extreme heat and severe cold. Makes a beautiful, rich green lawn. Obtainable in branded bags.

Prices: (lb. 45c) (3 lbs. \$1.30) (5 lbs. \$1.85) (25 lbs. \$7.50) not postpaid.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*) is a southern grass with dwarf habits, long creeping stems rooting at the joints that cover the ground with a matting of fine turf. Not suited for northern latitudes.

Prices: (lb. 70c) (10 lbs. \$6.75) not postpaid.

REDTOP (*Agrostis palustris* or *Agrostis alba*) belongs to the bent family. It grows rapidly and often thrives where Blue Grass fails. It does not compete with Blue Grass but supplements it; thriving in lime-poor and wet soils where Blue Grass is not at its best. It is useful in restraining the growth of weeds and is used in mixtures.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.30) not postpaid.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS. Fairway Strain Crested Wheat Grass has finer and more leaves than the regular strain and can be used under dry land conditions as well as where more moisture is available. It can be used to fine advantage in lawns, fairways, school yards, parks, farm lawns and makes a dense turf and fine appearing lawn. Sow one pound to 100 square feet.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.30) not postpaid.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS is a quick growing annual, which does not have root-stalks nor stolons and does not form a compact sod. It affords a quick covering and is helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Prices: (lb. 25c) (10 lbs. \$2.25) not postpaid.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*) is a tufted, short-lived perennial. It does not form root-stalks or stolons and does not form a compact sod. It grows rapidly, making a quick covering and is used in lawn grass mixtures with Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.30) not postpaid.



Gold Seal Lawn Grass Bulletin mailed on request

BENT GRASSES

Bent grasses are used extensively for golf greens on account of the heavy mass of thick-leaved grass which they produce. This growth materially aids in choking out weeds. They do not always give the same degree of satisfaction on lawns because private lawns do not always get sufficient and proper care.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis stolonifera compacta*) has a very pleasing green color with blades of fine texture. It produces stolons or creeping runners lightly above and heavily below the surface. It is produced on dry hill lands and not on moist lowlands and is therefore capable of withstanding dry conditions. It is a good grass for lawns as well as golf greens.

Prices: (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$6.00) not postpaid.

HIGHLAND BENT is a type of Colonial Creeping Bent grown in the uplands of Oregon. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower and will withstand more dry weather than other strains of Bent Grasses.

Prices: (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$6.00).

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) is produced along the sea coast in Oregon in the low swampy lands. It is known as Coos County Bent, Cocos Bent, and Coos Bent. Is fine leaved, bright green in color, and creeps both below and above the ground. It requires frequent cutting.

Prices: (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$6.00) not postpaid.

FESCUE GRASSES

These grasses have narrow, wiry leaves and grow more or less bunched.

CHEWINGS FESCUE is New Zealand Fescue. It has a very fine blade and is a beautiful and lasting green. It is used for fairways on sandy soils and for lawns in shady places.

Prices: (lb. 80c) (3 lbs. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$3.75) (10 lbs. \$7.00) not postpaid.

RED FESCUE. Genuine Red Fescue is creeping. It is a suitable grass for lawns and very desirable for putting greens. A beautiful dark green color.

Prices: (lb. 80c) (3 lbs. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$3.75) not postpaid.

PLANTS NEED FOOD



To flourish, all growing things need food elements from the soil. Commercial

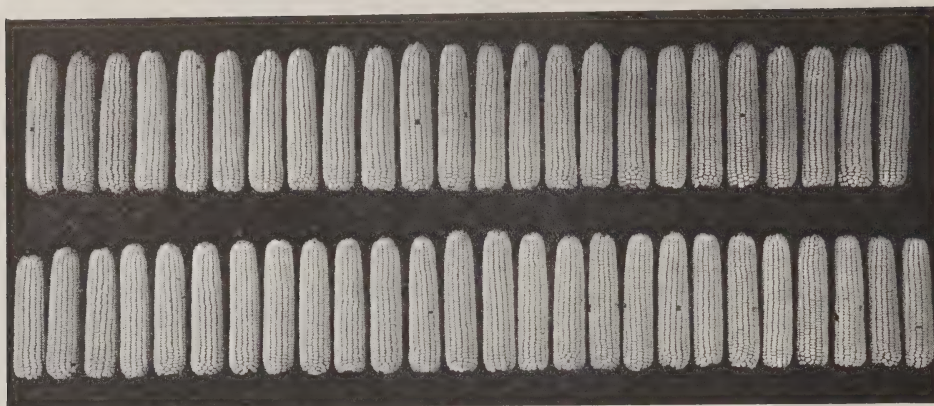
fertilizers (see page 71) supply this need quickly. They are economical, easy to apply, have no odor and are sanitary. Their intelligent use will make grass strong enough to resist extreme weather, thick enough to help choke out weeds.

HORTICULTURAL MOSS

A granulated fibrous material useful as a mulch and soil rejuvenator. Tends to loosen hard soil, holds moisture, odorless, has no plant food value. See page 71.



Plant Hybrid Corn



ADAPTED HYBRID SEED CORN SHOULD BE PLANTED

WHAT IS HYBRID CORN?

Hybrid Corn is not just another variety, it is the result of crossing or combining two or more self-fertilized or inbred lines. It is not made by merely crossing one variety with another.

ADVANTAGES OF HYBRID CORN

Larger Yields of Both Grain and Fodder: 10 to 20 bushels more CORN and 50 per cent greater tonnage of ensilage per acre have been obtained. Results are conclusive from proven data compiled after years of careful and exhaustive research by various State Experiment Stations, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Uniform growth and maturity of the better HYBRID strains are largely responsible for the increase in yields. There are practically no nubbins and very few barren plants. Uniformity of stalk height combined with evenness of ear ripening, and practically identical position of ears on the stalks materially lightens the husking operation.

Resistance to Lodging. Hybrids stand up where open-pollinated corn would lodge. This persistent, upright growth due to greater strength in both root and stalk permits the use of corn pickers through late Fall. The partially green fodder can be more readily used for feed.

Resistance to Disease. Hybrids are decidedly more resistant to smut and root, stalk and ear-rot diseases than open-pollinated varieties.

Resistance to Drought. The more unfavorable the growing conditions, the more striking is the advantage of hybrids. Under these conditions the greater vigor and vitality of hybrids become more apparent.

During extreme heat and drought, the deep and extensive roots make hybrids drought resisting. This immense root system provides a more than adequate anchor during heavy wind storms, keeping hybrid corn upright where open-pollinated corn would be flattened.

The drought resistance of hybrids, and consequent yields, far in excess of open-pollinated varieties was clearly demonstrated in the dry season of 1934, 1936 and 1937.

Better Feeding Value. If adapted strains of the better hybrids are grown, the soft corn problem is solved. With the elimination of soft corn and subsequent spoilage, the increased value of Hybrid strains from a feeding standpoint becomes apparent.

PLANT ONLY ADAPTED HYBRIDS

PRIDE B17—(90-95 day maturity)

This all-yellow Hybrid Corn is 5 to 7 days earlier than Standard strains of Minnesota 13. It is recommended for the higher altitudes in northern Colorado and Wyoming and for late planting in more favored sections. Very uniform in appearance, stiff stalked with deep disease-resistant root system.

TRU-KROST MINHYBRID 301—(105 day maturity)

This all-yellow Hybrid originally developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station was perhaps the first Hybrid to receive general acceptance in Northern Colorado. It is still favored by many farmers in this section for its ability to yield under adverse conditions. Recommended for early planting in Denver area, Fort Collins and similar, and late planting in Julesburg, Yuma and Wray Districts.

TRU-KROST MINHYBRID NO. 403—(107 day maturity)

This Hybrid is another introduction of the Minnesota Experiment Station and has shown up well in the Colorado state trials. It has proved popular with farmers generally throughout Northern Colorado because of the high tonnage of fodder it produces together with substantial yield of yellow corn of good feeding and market quality. Recommended for early to regular planting in Denver area, Fort Collins, northern New Mexico and late planting in Julesburg, Yuma and Wray Districts.

PRIDE C-53, D-56, B58—(107-110 day maturity)

All-yellow Hybrids which represent our plant breeder's improvement on old Minhybrid 301. Perhaps two or three days later, stiffer stalked and somewhat leafier than 301 and in our own trials have shown yield advantages of five bushels or more to the acre. Recommended for early to regular planting in Denver area and Fort Collins.

WISCONSIN 570 (COLO 151)—(110 day maturity)

This is a dual-purpose hybrid originally developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is capable of producing high yields of fodder and grain. It produces showy ears, well filled to the tip with dented yellow kernels. Stalks are strong and wind-resistant. A valuable replacement for Reid's Yellow Dent. The Colorado development is known as Colo 151.

TRU-KROST WISCONSIN 606—(110 day maturity)

A development of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Very similar in plant and ear type to Wis. 570. Produces a leafy growth. Stalks are resistant to lodging, short shank, closely packed kernels. Recommended for Denver area and localities with similar conditions.

Open-Pollinated Corn—Pop Corn

HYBRIDS (Continued)

WISCONSIN 625 (COLO 175)—(115 day)

This variety produces a heavy tonnage of fodder that stays partially green even when the corn is fully mature. Deep kernels, small cobs, not flinty and easy for livestock to digest. Has standing ability superior to most hybrids. Ears stand at right height and the husks are loose. The Colorado development of this variety is known as Colo 175.

PRIDE B76 and B77—(115 day hybrids)

These are full season varieties of exceptional size with all around qualities of root, stalk, leaf, and ear. They produce large thick ears and very deep well denting kernels on a small cob. Stalks are stiff, shank short and strong. B-76 is a trifle earlier than B-77 and ears are a trifle smoother. Well suited for Arkansas Valley and similar districts for grain and fodder and in place of silage corns such as Leaming, Iowa Goldmine, Reid's Yellow Dent and Red Cob Ensilage.

COLORADO NO. 220 (WIS. 696)—(120 day)

This variety is a good replacement for Wis. 680 and is adapted to the lower Platte Valley and similar regions in the upper Arkansas Valley and on the Western Slope. It matures with the earlier selections of Reid's Yellow Dent.

OPEN-POLLINATED

COLORADO NO. 13 is the name given to a high yielding yellow dent corn which originated from strains of Minnesota No. 13. This corn is well adapted to regions of the state at elevations between 4,800 and 6,000 feet. It is the product of many years of careful selection. 90 to 100 days.

MINNESOTA NO. 13 corn is a well known yellow dent corn well adapted to elevations between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. 90 to 100 days. The ears set about 4 feet from the ground and average 7 to 10 inches long. The kernels are wedge-shaped and of a bright, rich yellow color.

COLORADO YELLOW DENT is by no means a fixed type of corn. Sometimes the grains resemble Minnesota No. 13 and sometimes are more like Pride of the North, or whiter, resembling Swadley. This corn variety, however, is thoroughly acclimated, matures early, yields well and withstands drought very satisfactorily. 90 days.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN is a hard flint corn well adapted for cool climates, short seasons and dry lands. Ears are of medium size; kernels are white, smooth, shallow, rounded and flinty. 85 to 90 days.

NORTHWESTERN RED DENT is a short season corn maturing in 90 to 95 days, making it desirable for sections where the time between late and early frosts is short. It is dented and the corn would be satisfactory for grain feeding. Stalks grow 5 to 7 feet high and are very thin and leafy.

CALICO is a medium early, mixed dent corn maturing in 100 days. Kernels are variegated, being speckled or mottled red, white and yellow. The stalks are leafy; the ears are carried high. Calico corn has a high protein content making it a very efficient feed.

GEHU FLINT is a yellow dwarf, flint corn growing 4 to 6 feet high. It matures in 80 to 90 days. It is not a husking corn as the ears set close to the ground, but this makes it very desirable for early hogging down. It is the earliest yellow corn and its particular use is for short seasons and dry land planting.

SQUAW CORN is a mixture of various sorts once grown by North Dakota Indians. It is often called Blue Squaw. It is early, maturing in 90 days. The ears are small; kernels are shallow, rounded, smooth and flinty; yields well. It is selected for sections where the growing season is short where grain is required.

HARTNER'S RAINBOW FLINT is an early maturing corn for dry lands and short seasons. It is a flint, resembling White Australian in habit and size of kernels. The grains are variegated and highly colored. It is adapted for short seasons, dry lands, big yields. 90 days.

IOWA SILVER MINE is a white dent corn maturing in 100 to 110 days. Is often referred to as "The National Corn." The cob is small and white. The kernels are deep, white, and rather smooth, dented but not hackle crowned. It has a deep root system which enables it to withstand drought and adverse conditions exceedingly well.

REID'S YELLOW DENT is a selected strain of the well known Reid's Corn. This variety is standard for southeastern Colorado, the Arkansas and Grand Valleys. 100 to 110 days. This season it may not be possible to obtain Iowa Goldmine, Improved Leaming, Red Cob, Ensilage, Reid's Yellow Dent, open-pollinated varieties used for ensilage purposes, as seed corn growers are now producing hybrids. As worthy and satisfactory substitutes we recommend Pride B-76, Pride B-77 and Wis. 696. All three of which have shown good performance in many Colorado districts.

IOWA GOLD MINE is a yellow dent ensilage corn maturing in 110 days. Resembles Improved Leaming very much.

IMPROVED LEAMING is a yellow dent corn and a general favorite with stockmen and dairymen for ensilage purposes. Matures in 100 to 110 days. The large, leafy stalks make an immense tonnage of fodder or silage. Ears are large. Averages 20 to 24 rows of grain. Grains are deep wedge-shaped, closely set and have a rich, yellow color.

RED COB ENSILAGE is a pure white dent corn with a red cob. It matures in 110 to 115 days. Ears are large and the stalks grow 10 to 14 feet high with many broad, succulent leaves, producing an immense tonnage of excellent quality silage. Red Cob Ensilage is well adapted for silage purposes.

Field corn will be priced on our Special Quantity Field Seed List.

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN POP CORN is also known as Argentine and has become a great favorite. It produces large yellow grains on large ears. Pops quickly, giving large yellow kernels having a color of buttered corn. Is very crisp and leaves no hard core.

LARGE SPANISH POP CORN is a large grained, flinty corn. The seed is rounded and smooth. In its growth and habits Spanish Pop Corn resembles the common varieties of flint corns. It is quite a favorite for popping.

BABY RICE POP CORN is also known as Baby or Hulless, Japanese Rice, Japanese Hulless. It is a dwarf growing, heavy yielding variety, and makes the choicest pop corn due to its fine flavor and the absence of hull or shell. Prices on pop corn prepaid: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 75c).



Small Grains - Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye

SEED WHEAT

MARQUIS WHEAT is the standard, hard, red, spring wheat for irrigated sections of the West. It is early maturing and high yielding. Is beardless, short, stiff-strawed. We will be able to supply both registered and non-registered seed.

KOMAR WHEAT is the name given to a bearded hard red spring wheat, produced by crossing Kota and Marquis at the North Dakota Experiment Station. After experimental trials at the Fort Collins and Fort Lewis stations under irrigation and at the U. S. Dryland Station near Akron, this variety has been released as standard for Colorado on both irrigated and non-irrigated land.

REWARD WHEAT is a very new, high yielding, beardless, hard, red spring wheat for the drylands and non-irrigated areas. It has proven satisfactory under irrigated conditions where the water supply is limited. It shows promising for milling and baking.

THATCHER WHEAT. A new beardless, hard red spring wheat that yields at the Fort Collins Station about the same as Komar. It is adapted to irrigated conditions only and may replace Komar in this area. It is rust resistant.

TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT. A standard red bearded wheat with a strong straw. It is early ripening. Kernels are large, red, and hard. It is in good demand by millers.

SPELTZ or SPRING EMMER resembles barley and wheat. Is of rapid growth and ripens early. Withstands more drought and unfavorable soil and weather conditions than most grains. It is a very efficient and desirable feed.

BUCKWHEAT does best where the climate is moist and cool, but it is sensitive to cold. It is a short season, early-maturing crop. It can be sown quite late. It is a good crop for poor, thin land, and does well on acid soils. It is used as a soilage crop.

Prices on Seed Wheat will be given on our Quantity Field Seed Price List.

SEED TREATMENT

BUNT or STINKING SMUT IN WHEAT: Dust seed grain with Copper Carbonate, 2 to 4 ounces to the bushel, or Copper Carb, using 4 to 6 oz. per bushel. Mix in a barrel mixer so that all grains are covered with the dust. Treatment can be made at any time and grain can be stored without injury.

FLAX may be grown with good success in the West. It matures quickly and may be planted as late as the middle of June and make a matured crop. Takes very little fertility and moisture from the soil and yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre. May be used with success as a nurse crop for clovers and grasses, and is the most desirable crop to follow on native sod. Formaldehyde will destroy wild germs and the seed should be treated before planting.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

Cleaned—Tested—Tagged



SEED OATS

BLISS SIDE OATS is a white side oat adapted to irrigated land. This variety is noted for its abundant yield of oat hay in the mountain areas.

BRUNKER OATS are well adapted to dry land, being early maturing, smut and drought resisting. They are a red oat and were developed by the Akron Experiment Station.

COLORADO NO. 37 OATS. This oat has been found superior to all other varieties of oats for irrigated areas of Colorado. It is a mid-season white oat. It is characterized by its high yield; its straw and awnless kernels.

MARKTON OATS are especially well adapted to the warmer irrigated sections of Colorado; namely the lower Arkansas Valley and the lower Grand Valley. This is a mid-season oat, highly resistant to smut.

VICTORY OATS, a mid-season white oat, adapted to the irrigated lands of northern Colorado.

Prices on seed oats will be given on our Quantity Field Seed List.

SEED TREATMENT

SMUT IN OATS: For Loose Smut and Covered Smut add 1 pint Formaldehyde to forty (40) gallons of water and sprinkle on 40 bushels of grain. Cover with sacks or canvas for two to four hours.

SAND, WINTER or HAIRY VETCH is a mighty fine crop to sow in the fall as soon as the crops have been harvested. It has also been sown in the spring. Vetch is a legume plant like alfalfa and peas. It produces hay of high protein value and is also a good soilage crop; also introduces nitrogen into the soil the same as alfalfa and clovers. Prices will be given on our Special Field Seed Price List.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE is a forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for early crop, and for fall crop in July, August, and September. It is used as a catch crop, also for summer pasture for hogs and cattle.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

SEED BARLEY

BALD or NEPAL BARLEY. An early variety that withstands drought remarkably well and oftentimes surviving when wheat fails. It has no beard and shells off its hulls the same as wheat. A very desirable crop for green feed or hay or for grain.

BEECHER BARLEY is a new semi-smooth awned barley adapted to dry land. It is stiff strawed. Has outyielded Club Mariout and Flynn and shows a higher bushel weight.

CLUB MARIOUT BARLEY. A six-row, rough awned, hulled, early barley; particularly adapted to eastern Colorado non-irrigated plains section. Will yield one-third more than Trebi in its region of adaptation, and 70 per cent of Trebi under irrigation. Could be used to advantage on irrigated land with early water where only one irrigation is available.

COLSESS. A hooded or beardless six-row, hulled barley with very stiff straw. Adapted to the mountain irrigated areas and cooler sections of the state. It is popular when used as a nurse crop.

FLYNN. A six-row, smooth awned barley yielding about the same as Club Mariout. The smooth awned or thinner hull has increased its popularity in the plains area and in other non-irrigated sections of the state.

LICO BARLEY is smooth awned (without barbs or beards), six-rowed, hulled barley. It has less flinty kernels and is earlier and stiffer strawed than Trebi. Adapted to irrigated conditions.

TREBI. Six-row, bearded, hulled barley with large, bluish kernels, and comparatively weak straw. The standard for irrigated sections of the state.

Prices on Seed Barley will be given on our Quantity Field Seed Price List.

SEED TREATMENT

SMUT IN BARLEY: For Stripe and Covered Smut add 1 pint Formaldehyde to 30 gallons water (not heated). Soak seed for three hours.

For **COVERED SMUT on HULLESS BARLEY,** dust with Copper Carbonate, 2 to 4 ozs. to bushel of grain.

SEED RYE

SPRING RYE is an excellent soiler and can be produced on poor, worn out land under dry conditions where other grains would fail. It is useful as a cleaning crop for the purpose of eradicating wild oats. Makes early pasture and may be cut and cured for hay. When sown with vetch its value for pasture and hay is greatly enhanced.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

WINTER or FALL RYE serves a very useful purpose for pasture and hay. May be sown in the spring and summer as well as in the fall. When Winter Rye is sown after frost it goes into the following season before maturing, thus making it a biennial.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

Peanuts, Field Beans and Peas, Mangels

PEANUTS can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds, but thrive best on light sandy soil. The vines are valuable feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. One acre will produce from 1 to 8 tons of vines. As nuts are relished by nearly everyone, it might be quite a happy experience to grow at least a small plot for home consumption. We will be able to supply Improved Large Virginias and also Spanish varieties.

Prices: (lge. pkg. 10c) (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.35) not prepaid.



Field of Soybeans

SOYBEANS are annual legumes widely adapted to various soils and not difficult to grow, are excellent as a summer catch crop and splendid soil builders. Soybean hay is one of the best roughages, and when mixed with corn they make splendid ensilage. When harvested for seed, they should not be cut until pods are fully matured and the beans hard. They may be harvested by binder or combine. Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre depending on the size of seed, method of seeding, use of crop, and soil conditions. Soil should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 90c).

GREAT NORTHERN, also called Large White Marrowfat, White Mexican, White Kidney, and Western White Wonder. Resemble the Pinto in size and shape. Are in great demand for winter use, and will give satisfaction on either dry or irrigated land.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c) (10 lbs. \$1.00).

PINTO or MEXICAN BEANS are the leading commercial beans of the West. Pinto Beans will grow on dry land, yielding as high as 1,100 pounds per acre. Are easy to grow and require little attention. There is now an established demand from eastern and southern markets.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c) (10 lbs. \$1.00).

Soybeans and Field Beans in 100-pound quantities and over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

LITTLE NAVY, MICHIGAN ROBUST or PEA BEANS. The best known white bean in the world. They can be produced in the West, making good yield. Prices not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c) (10 lbs. \$1.00).

COLORADO STOCK or SAN LUIS VALLEY FIELD PEAS are valuable for their grain and straw. They provide good forage and hay and are valuable as a soilage crop. They are also excellent as a nurse crop for Alfalfa. When sown for seed about 80 pounds per acre is necessary, but for hay may be sown at the rate of 100 pounds per acre and as late as July. Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 60c) not prepaid.

COWPEAS are very useful for hay, fodder, and soilage crops. They produce a long vine, usually 6 feet long, making a large yield of both hay and peas. We offer the early maturing varieties for planting in the West. These varieties are Whip-poor-will and New Era.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 95c) not prepaid.

SOUTHERN BLACK-EYED PEAS resemble beans in shape, make a large vine growth and are an excellent soil improver. The peas make a most desirable and healthful table dish and are in great demand during the winter. They are also used green during the summer.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 70c).

See Special Field Seed List for prices on larger quantities of Peas.



Danish Sludstrup

MANGELS

THE MANGEL WURZEL, also called Mangel, Stock Beet, Cattle Beet, and Field Beet, may be grown in almost any soil, but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long varieties. When well grown the roots give an immense yield of very valuable food for stock. Plant early in spring in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and about ½ inch apart in the row, covering with about 1½ inches of fine soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When about 3 inches high begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand about 10 inches apart.

Prices not prepaid: (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$6.00) (10 lbs. \$11.00).

GOLDEN TANKARD. 90 days. A rapidly maturing Mangel adapted to shallow land, although doing well on every soil. Tankard shaped. Roots large; thick-oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, deep orange below ground. Flesh golden yellow zoned white and very sweet.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. Long reddish yellow; grows well above ground and is easy to pull. Flesh white with faint yellow tinge. Its uniform growth of large, well-shaped beets rich in saccharine, its record for producing rich milk and sweet butter, has made it the popular beet. Heavy yielder.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. 110 days. The largest and most productive Mangel. Often reaches 24 to 30 inches in length, weighing from 25 to 35 pounds. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed, and the flesh is white tinged with rose. Easily harvested, as roots grow one-half out of the ground.

GIANT FEEDING or HALF SUGAR. 90 days. A very valuable variety for stock feeding on account of its high sugar content. Yields are not so large as from Mangels, but the quality is higher. Roots are long ovoid, easily gathered. The Green Top is grayish white with light bronze green shoulder, flesh white. The Rosy Top is rose colored on the upper part, lower part white, white flesh.

SUGAR BEETS

Do not yield as much tonnage per acre as Mangels, but are of superior quality on account of higher sugar content.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. 80 days. The most popular variety of Sugar Beets. Has long slender root, very rich in sugar content.

Sugar Beet and Mangel seed in 50-lb. quantities and over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

Read About

STRAWBERRY and LADINO CLOVER

Page 61

Insecticides - Fungicides - Disinfectants

Free Bulletins Sent on Request—Prices Are Not Prepaid Unless Specified

All insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants are offered subject to any federal or state regulations concerning sale and use.

POISONS are used against surface chewing or biting insects. They are sprayed on the leaves and remain in the form of a thin film, or coating. Poisons act by being taken into the stomachs of the insects while eating. In this group come Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate. These are arsenicals and are not recommended for use on products for human consumption after the heads or fruits have been formed on account of the arsenical residue that is left which often causes condemnation by the government.

CONTACT SOLUTIONS are used to combat sucking insects and various kinds of scale. Sucking insects obtain their food by inserting tubes or bristles under the surface and sucking the plant juices. Poisons will not affect them. Contact solutions are designed to act upon these by caustic action, or by clogging up their breathing tubes. In this group come Fish Oil Soap, Dry Lime-Sulphur, Nicotine products, Pyrethrums, and Rotenones.

FUNGICIDES are used to give protection against infection by fungous diseases. They act mainly by preventing the fungus "spores" (which correspond to the seeds of higher plants) from germinating when they alight on protected foliage. Fungicides are preventives and not cures.



BLACK LEAF 40. Nicotine Sulphate is a contact spray to kill green and woolly aphids, plant lice, red spiders, cabbage aphids, onion thrips. Is very effective for use on Sweet Peas and Roses. Is also very efficient for poultry lice control at any season of the year. Is easily applied and quite economical.

Prices: (oz. 35c) (5 ozs. \$1.05) (lb. \$2.42) (2 lbs. \$3.57) (5 lbs. \$6.70) (10 lbs. \$11.65) (50 lbs. \$46.80).

BLACK LEAF 155. A fine, dry powder, expertly compounded. An effective spray for codling moth and white apple-leaf hopper control. 3 lbs. Black Leaf 155 per 100 gallons of water, or 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. plus 1/2 summer oil per 100 gallons. It is compatible with summer oil and neutral sulphur fungicides when combined separately. 14% Nicotine.

Prices: (3 lb. bag \$1.45) (16 3-lb. bags \$21.85).

BLACK LEAF 10 DUST is a specially prepared, high-strength nicotine dust designed for remixing with standard diluents or inert material and standard insecticides. It meets the demand for a non-alkaline or neutral dust and may be mixed with a neutral carrier or combined with lead arsenate, rotenone, calcium arsenate or sulphur. Effective for control of aphids, lice and sucking insects. Prices, not prepaid: (10-lb. tin \$4.35) (80-lb. drum \$29.20).

CUBOR LIQUID SPRAY.

A complete rotenone spray. Low costing—requires only 3 teaspoonfuls in 1 gallon of water. Ideal for use on flowers, vegetables, shrubs and fruit. Controls many types of sucking and chewing insects by its killing and repellent action. Leaves no poisonous residue.

Prices: (gal. can \$9.50) (qt. can \$2.50) (pt. can \$1.50).



mended for leaf-eating and sap-sucking insects.

CUBOR (Rotenone Coated) DUST "100" contains 1% rotenone.

Prices: (4 lb. bags 65c) (50 lb. bags \$6.75).

BERAKO PENETRANT ROTENONE. The complete 2 1/2% rotenone spray with penetrating oils which increase the toxicity of the spray. The rotenone and other toxic ingredients are immediately available for quick killing action. It is prepared primarily for general ground crop work on which arsenical spray residues are problems, and for the control of a great variety of insects. Use at the rate of approximately one to two quarts per hundred gallons per acre.

Prices: (quarts \$2.50) (gal. can \$9.00 each) (5 gal. can \$35.00).

CUBOR DUST GUN contains an effective insecticide and fungicide that kills and repels many chewing and sucking insects and controls such plant diseases as black spot and powdery mildew. Easy to use—no mix, no fuss—just pump to dust.

Price: (each \$5c).



CUBOR (Rotenone Coated) SULPHUR DUST for beans and other vegetables. Use wherever insects and diseases attack vegetables or flowers simultaneously. Rotenone content kills Mexican bean beetles,

both adults and larvae, and resistant insects attacking other vegetables. Sulphur content controls such diseases as leaf spot on beans; gives beans a firm and velvety finish. Leaves no poisonous residue. Extremely fine and fluffy.

Prices: (4 lb. bag 65c) (50 lb. bag \$6.75).



POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD is an effective insecticide for leaf eating insects on tender foliage.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (4 lb. bag 72c).



FLAT FLAKE PARIS GREEN is a strong effective poison for leaf-eating insects. Is not recommended for use on tender foliage.

Prices: (1/4 lb. carton 18c) (lb. 52c) (4 lb. cans \$1.88) (14 lbs. \$5.40).

ARSENITE OF ZINC. A quick killing arsenical poison especially adapted for protection against beetles common on such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants. (4 lb. bag 80c ea.).

COPPER-HYDRO contains

26% metallic copper, twice as much as 13% Bordeaux mixture at much lower cost. Used instead of home-mixed Bordeaux. Especially effective against diseases of potatoes, celery, beans, tomatoes, and wheat smut. No lime needed. Saves time and labor. Always uniform. Safe to foliage. Mixes well with arsenical or non-arsenical insecticides, sulphur, oil sprays, etc. Stimulates plant growth. Use as a dust or spray.

Prices: (4 lb. bag 85c) (100 lbs. \$15.50).

NEW EVER GREEN SPRAY

is a liquid spray. This provides an easy way to kill garden insects and ants. Its deadly pyrethrum content kills a wide range of insects that eat leaves, destroy blossoms, or suck sap. This is non-poisonous to man or animal and will not injure the tenderest blossoms. Simply



mix New Ever Green Spray with water and it is ready for use. It is mailable.

Prices: (oz. bottle 35c) (6 oz. can \$1.00) (16 oz. can \$2.15) (gal. can \$12.20).

ACME SPRAY SOAP will keep tree trunks free from insects; destroys the eggs in the crevices. It is effective against lice as well as mealy bugs, and is an efficient spreader to use with other insecticides.

Prices: (lb. can 35c) (5 lb. carton \$1.55) (10 lb. pail \$2.70).

TRI-GEN gives complete protection against all plant insects and diseases, stimulates growth.

Prices prepaid: (Small Kit A, makes 16 qts. \$1.50) (Medium Kit B, makes 64 qts. \$4.00) (Large Kit C, makes 32 gal. \$6.00).

TOBACCO DUST, finely ground, is a very effective weapon against aphids and lice on plants. Is a splendid fertilizer also and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Keeps dogs away from shrubbery and evergreens.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (100 lbs. \$4.75).

Insecticides - Fungicides - Disinfectants

All Prices Are f.o.b. Denver Subject to Market Change

All insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants are offered subject to any federal or state regulations concerning sale and use.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR is used for dormant spraying against scale.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.45) (12½ lb. bags \$1.60).

WETTABLE SULPHUR. Very finely screened Flour of Sulphur for spraying. It dissolves quickly.

Prices: (4 lbs. 50c) (50 lbs. \$4.00).

POWDERED SULPHUR or Flour of Sulphur, is a good fertilizer and beneficial results will be obtained if a liberal quantity is incorporated in the soil in the garden each spring, or on the lawn. It helps to exterminate cut worms. It is valuable for use on peas, grapevines and orchards when affected by mildew or red spiders.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (100 lbs. \$2.65).

BLUE VITRIOL or SULPHATE OF COPPER is a preventive of smut in grain. It is very effective and probably the cheapest fungicide in use today. One pound Blue Vitriol dissolved in 20 gallons of water is sufficient to treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley for smut. Five pounds of Blue Vitriol and 5 pounds of lime added to 60 gallons of water is effective for celery spray.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 90c) (10 lbs. \$1.50).

CORONA COPPERCARB is used for killing smut spores in wheat. It contains from 18 to 20 per cent Copper Carbonate and is a product specially prepared to give good coverage. The label gives full instructions, and further information will be furnished on request. Having a lower metallic copper content more Coppercarb is required per bushel than is required of the 52-54 per cent Copper Carbonate, but the price is lower. 6 to 8 ounces per bushel is recommended.

Prices: (5 lbs. 90c) (10 5-lb. cartons \$8.10).

COPPER CARBONATE is very efficient for the control of bunt or stinking smut of wheat. Two or 3 ounces of 52-54 per cent Copper Carbonate per bushel of grain is sufficient. The value of Copper Carbonate is determined by its metallic copper content. Copper Carbonate with less metallic copper can be bought for less.

Prices: (5 lbs. \$1.50) (10 5-lb. cartons \$13.50).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (Mercuric Chloride) for treatment of seed potatoes to control scab, maggots, and rhizoctonia. Dissolve 4 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate in warm water. Then add to cold water in a wood barrel or vat to the amount of 30 gallons. First lot, treat 1½ hours. Second lot, 1¾ hours. Third lot, 2 hours. Then throw out as the solution is worthless. Is a rank poison and care should be taken in handling it and in its disposition.

Prices: (4 ozs. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

FORMALDEHYDE is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs affecting both animal and plant life. Is successfully employed as a preventive of such fungous diseases as potato scab, onion and grain smuts, musty corn, and other affected seeds damping off of seedlings, club root of roses, etc. The dilution for most purposes is 1 pound, or pint, of formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. One pint to 40 gallons of water will treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley, or 40 bushels of oats for smut, or 60 bushels of flax for wilt. Price: (pint 45c).



easily and quickly applied. Seed should be treated 24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rates nor damage drills. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats or barley.

Prices: (4 oz. can 30c) (lb. can 80c) (4 lb. can \$2.70) (25 lb. pail \$15.00).

2% CERESAN for sorghums. Price: (1 lb. can 75c) (20 oz. can 94c) (4½ lb. can \$3.14).

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL, a dip disinfectant for seed potatoes. The treatment is easy and quick. It is inexpensive, as 1 pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed at a cost of 1½ to 3 cents per bushel.

Prices: (2 oz. envelope 30c) (lb. can \$1.65) (5 lb. can \$7.15) (25 lb. drum \$33.25).

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR. is a dust disinfectant for treating field and sweet corn. Also for preventing the seed rotting of early planted corn. It is easily and quickly applied, harmless to seed, and does not materially slow up the rate of drop nor prevent accurate planting. It costs less than 3 cents per acre for the treatment of field corn. Two ounces per bushel is required.

Prices: (1½ oz. pkg. 15c) (12 oz. can 56c) (lb. can 75c) (6¼ lb. can \$3.75) (25 lb. pail \$12.50).

SEMESAN is a general disinfectant for vegetable and flower seeds or bulbs, and for certain plant diseases. It is applied by the convenient dust or liquid method, and costs from ¼ to 1 cent a pound.

Prices: (¼ oz. envelope 10c) (2 oz. can 40c) (lb. can \$2.50) (5 lb. can \$11.40) (25 lb. pail \$52.50).

THIOSAN is a new turf fungicide for use in preventing and controlling "Brown Patch" in lawns and golf courses. It replaces Nuregen. It is tolerated to a high degree by bent grasses and most other foliage. Applied as a spray 1 lb. to 6,000 square feet.

Price: (5-lb. can \$6.96).

CUPROCID, the standard Red Copper Oxide for seed treatment, protects seed from damping-off and certain other fungous diseases. As a spray material, it controls damping-off of seedlings, and many blight and mildew fungi.

Prices, not prepaid: (oz. 10c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00) (24-lb. bag \$12.00).

YELLOW CUPROCID. A Yellow Copper Oxide Fungicide Plant Spray Containing Cuprocid. A dry powder which mixes easily with water. Spray on seed-bed soil and seedlings to protect the young plants from damping off. (Use Cuprocid to protect the seeds, and the seedlings before they break through the soil.) Yellow Cuprocid is recommended also in place of Bordeaux mixture on Bordeaux sensitive plants. Controls certain foliage diseases on vegetables and flowers.

Prices: (3 lb. bag \$1.41) (case, 16 3-lb. bags \$20.16).

B-K POWDER. A new sterilizing and disinfecting product. It is a low-priced stabilized hypochlorite powder, and is especially adapted for the requirements of the larger users of hypochlorite, on account of its greater economy, and for those who do not object to going to the trouble of preparing a stock solution. Small users of hypochlorite will probably find that B-K Liquid, as it eliminates the trouble of preparing a stock solution, is most convenient.

Prices: (small size bot. 9½ ozs. 75c) (large size bot. 1¼ lbs. \$1.50).

B-K LIQUID. Powerful purifier, deodorant. A germicide, bactericide for farmers, dairymen, poultrymen, milk bottling plants, rabbit breeders. Sterilize all dairy utensils with B-K. It is highly efficient for use around soda fountains, taverns, restaurants. Sterilize glasses, steins, mugs, cups. It removes the menace to public health by killing the germs left around dishes and glasses that might be transmitted by saliva-borne diseases.

Prices: (10 oz. bot. 50c) (qt. bot. 90c) (gal. bot. \$2.00) (5 gal. bot. \$8.50).

B-K KNOX-OUT FLY SPRAY is a high type, odorless, stainless, non-gumming livestock spray with good lasting or repelling action. It will not taint milk.

Prices: (gal. \$1.20) (5 gals. \$5.40) (Larger containers quoted on request).

B-K INDOOR INSECT SPRAY, a highly refined insecticide for household use. Contains a delicate perfume and will not taint foods nor stain fabrics. Kills flies, moths, ants, mosquitoes, bedbugs, cockroaches and other insects.

Prices: (½ pt. 27c) (pt. 40c) (qt. 65c).

BLACK FLAG INSECT SPRAY kills mosquitoes, flies, moths, roaches, bedbugs, fleas, ants and many other household insects. Campers, fishermen, outdoor sportsmen spray Black Flag on tents, tourist cabins, and on their clothing as an aid in obtaining relief from flies, mosquitoes, etc. It is harmless to humans and higher animals when used as directed.

Prices: (6 oz. 10c) (½ pints 15c) (pints 25c) (quarts 45c) (gal. \$1.50).

ZOTOX Crab Grass Killer

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER is recommended for use only in the late summer and fall (after August 1st) when crab grass is in the seed forming stage. The application ranges from 8 oz. to 16 oz. to 5 gallons of water for each 1,000 square feet. The turf grasses will be temporarily discolored. Complete directions on each bottle.

Prices not prepaid: (8 oz. bottle \$1.00) (16 oz. bottle \$1.50) (32 oz. bottle \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$4.50).



Pest Exterminators

Ask for free literature. Prices f.o.b. Denver subject to change.

All insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants are offered subject to any federal or state regulations concerning sale and use.



NO. 16 CYANOGAS BRASS GLASS AIR FOOT PUMP DUSTER. \$7.00; and the small Feeney hand duster, 95c, are of great assistance in applying Cyanogas for wood-chuck control.

CYANOGAS FLAKES. Designed for use in Prairie Dog control. Prices: (5 lb. can \$1.80) (25 lb. drum \$7.00) (100 lb. drum \$22.50).



CYANOGAS A-DUST, also known as Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide, is a slate-gray material that gives off hydrocyanic gas upon exposure to the air. This gas is deadly to the rodent and insect pests and kills them almost immediately. The residue is harmless. The label gives full instructions for use, and further literature will be furnished on request. Also available in granular form.

Prices: (100 lbs. \$25.00) (25 lb. tin \$10.00) (5 lb. tin \$3.00) (lb. tin 75c) (½ lb. tin 45c).

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT

for fumigating greenhouses, bulbs in storage, mushroom houses, flour mills, warehouses, and for grain fumigation. Two lbs. to each 1,000 cubic feet of space for warehouse fumigation.

Prices: (100 lb. drum \$25.00) (25 lb. can \$10.00) (5 lb. can \$3.00).



RAT LUNCHES



A new, scientifically prepared rat exterminator that may be used anywhere. Wrapped in moisture proof packages in assorted colors. Packed in cellophane bags. Prices: (15 lunches 25c) (35 lunches 50c).

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR is easy to apply; economical; very little required. Rats eat it in preference to food. It leaves no stain and dries up the carcass, leaving only the pelt. Price: (30c each).

ACME DAWG-GONE keeps dogs away from trees, shrubs or any place used as a smelling post. Hang tube with cap and cork removed at the point of approach. The odor escapes and keeps the dogs away. Price: (tube 25c).

SNAROL is a ready-prepared meal that you simply broadcast on the ground under vegetation. It will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling and it lasts a long time and is economical. Requires no preparation. The label gives complete directions. It is prepared for cut worms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails,



earwigs. Pests eat it at night and are quickly destroyed.

Prices: (1 lb. pkg. 25c) (2½ lb. pkg. 50c) (10 lb. bag \$1.50) (50 lb. bag \$5.50).



ANTROL kills ants in the nests. Is a safe, sure, permanent, and scientific method. It is easy to use, economical. Safe around children and pets. Controls sweet and grease eating ants.

Prices: (Antrol ready filled sets, containing 4 filled feeders 39c) (Antrol regular sets, 4 containers and a 4 oz. bot. syrup enough for 2 fillings 59c) (Antrol syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bot. 20c) (pt. bot. 50c). Can be mailed.

ANTROL ANT POWDER provides a quick relief from ants, roaches, silverfish. A special composition makes this powder kill quicker. Is easy and safe to use anywhere. Is endorsed by Good Housekeeping. Is ideal for apartments and damp summer homes.

Prices: (2-oz. can, 10c) (4½-oz. can, 25c).

TERRO ANT KILLER will rid your place of ants in 24 hours. It is suitable for use in the kitchen, around the ice box, and pantry. In stores, candy cases, and ice cream cabinets. In bakeries, confectioneries, around root beer stands.

Prices: (bottle, 7-dram. 25c; (2 fluid ounces, 50c).



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER

is not a bait. It is different. Simply enlarge entrances of nests with long shank screw driver or pointed stick; adjust spout on can and allow a small amount of Cyanogas to flow into the enlarged hole. This immediately destroys the queen and worker ants. Price: (4-oz. can 30c).

MOUSE SEED is a scientifically prepared mouse exterminator. It is a tiny imported seed scientifically treated in such a way that practically all the chemical is absorbed by the kernel. The mice gnaw the seed to reach the kernel, leaving the hull. Then they go outside to die.

Prices: (small pkg. 25c) (lb. can \$1.50).

DEATH TO GOPHERS for the extermination of Gophers, Prairie Dogs, Squirrels, Ground Hogs and other rodents. A blend of such foods as rodents seek and readily consume. Ready to use tablets make the baiting a very simple problem for golf and country clubs, parks and cemeteries, farms and ranches.

Price: (bottle of 30 tablets 25c) (can of 125 tablets 50c).

ANTROL FLEA POWDER. Non poisonous, harmless to pets, deadly to fleas and lice. Acts in 15 minutes.

Prices: (¾ oz. 10c) (2-oz. can. 25c) (12-oz. can, 98c each).

WEED KILLERS

SULPHATE OF IRON-COPPERAS—is a powder that is useful in helping to control dandelion. Use 2 pounds to 1 gallon of water.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (8 lbs. 50c) (20 lbs. \$1.00) (100 lbs. \$3.75).

"SPRAY WEEDS AWAY WITH ATCLADE" ATCLADE — THE

CHLORATE WEED KILLER — Nonpoisonous. Kill poison ivy, Canada thistle, quack grass, wild morning glory, other weeds and grasses with Atclade. Kills completely by penetrating the roots.



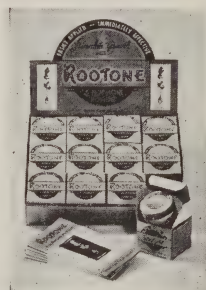
Non-poisonous to animals or people. Odorless. Use as a spray. Harmless to hands. Apply with sprinkling can or pressure sprayer.

100 lb. drums, kills 10,000 sq. ft. of weeds, \$9.25).

M E O-181. Destroys dandelion, plantain, crab grass and other common weeds, yet only causes temporary browning of lawn grass—which comes back greener than before. No sterilizing effect on the soil. Applied by spraying. One gallon treats 200 sq. ft.

Prices not prepaid: (quart 65c) (gal. \$1.55) (5 gal. \$7.25).

PLANT STIMULANTS



ROOTONE, the plant hormone powder. This is a root-forming stimulant when applied to cuttings, seeds, or bulbs. It stimulates the natural tendency for roots to form on slips or cuttings, quickening the process,

forming heavier root systems, and lessening the loss from disease. When seeds and bulbs are dusted with Rootone and planted, the germination is quicker and the root growth is faster. It is also applied to grass seeds.

Prices: (¼ oz. pkt. 25c) (2 oz. jar \$1.00) (lb. can \$5.00).

TRANSPLANTONE, a proven combination of hormones and vitamins. Very useful when plants are moved or transplanted as it helps grow new roots and reduces loss of water so the plants start growing again in a much shorter time.



Can be used on potted plants, in the garden, and on shrubs and trees.

Prices: (½ oz. pkt. 25c) (oz. can 50c) (3 oz. can \$1.00) (lb. can \$4.00).

FERTILIZERS

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a valuable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It will stimulate growth almost immediately. It is also used for top-dressing lawns, producing a thick velvet growth and discouraging the weeds. It is a highly concentrated nitrogenous product, containing 25 1/4 per cent ammonia, 20 1/4 per cent nitrogen. Offered for growing commercial crops only.

Price, not prepaid: (100 lbs. \$3.00).

NITRATE OF SODA is valuable for the nitrogen it contains. It is an excellent stimulant and is used in addition to other fertilizers. Hastens crop maturity because its action is quick. Contains about 20 per cent Nitrogen. Offered for growing commercial crops only.

Price, not prepaid: (100 lbs. \$3.50).

SUPERPHOSPHATE (45% Acid or Rock Phosphate) is a water soluble combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock, one of the elements required in a balanced fertilizer. It aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. Superphosphate is an efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

Prices, not prepaid: (25 lbs. \$1.00) (50 lbs. \$1.75) (100 lbs. \$3.25). Larger quantities quoted on application.

BONE MEAL, extra fine, is a fertilizer recommended for lawns, rose bushes, grape vines, especially where a moderately slow fertilizer is needed for the deep-rooted shrubbery and where a perfectly safe fertilizer is required. It contains phosphoric acid and some nitrogen.

Prices, not prepaid: (5 lbs. 25c) (10 lbs. 40c) (25 lbs. 90c) (50 lbs. \$1.75) (100 lbs. \$3.25).

DRY BLOOD MEAL is well adapted to greenhouse use and as a top dressing on lawns. It produces a quick growth.

Prices, not prepaid: (3 lbs. 25c) (25 lbs. \$1.75) (50 lbs. \$2.20) (100 lbs. \$4.00).

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Is one of the most complete fertilizers known and one of the most popular for general fertilizing purposes. 100 pounds to 500 square feet.

Prices, not prepaid: (25 lbs. 40c) (50 lbs. 60c) (100 lbs. \$1.00).

PEAT MOSS. For lawns, gardens, cold frames, hot beds, potting, and general planting. It is a soil conditioner, a source of humus; a means of controlling moisture, a perfect mulch. One bale will cover 100 square feet about three inches deep.

Modoc Brand—Very free from dirt and not ground to a powder or dust. (Standard bale 36x18x18 in. \$4.00) not prepaid.

POULTRY LITTER. Flaky peat moss from deposits. An efficient product for fowl and animal litter, with high water absorption. **Modoc Brand**—Very clean and free from dust. (Standard bale, 36x18x18 in. \$3.90) not prepaid.



THOMPSON'S VITAMIN B-1 PELLETS are easy to use. Dissolve a pellet in the Shake-a-Drop bottle and then shake one drop into a gallon of water and apply to all plants. Famous as a root-growth factor and stimulant. Packet of 25 .08 mg. Pellets, (postpaid 10c), makes a total of 50 gallons. Box of 100 1 milligram pellets (enough for 2,000 gallons) and new Shake-a-Drop bottle. (Postpaid \$1.00.)



THOMPSON'S B-1 VITAMIZER HOSE ATTACHMENT fits all standard hose nozzles and surface sprinklers. Applies correct solution without muss or fuss. With full directions postpaid \$1.00. Vitamizer with 100 pellets (\$2.00 value) for \$1.89 postpaid.

The sale and use of Fertilizers consisting of or containing chemical nitrogen is prohibited for growing noncommercial crops. We can dispose of the Vigoro and Sacco we have on hand in 50-lb. containers and less. After that no more for the duration. However, new formulas may be developed using an organic product for the nitrogen element.

VIGORO is a specially prepared plant food for better lawns, flowers, and gardens. It provides an economical, practical, and effective way to secure fine results. It is clean, odorless, easy to apply. Can be sown by hand like grass seed or applied with a spreader. Complete directions for applying Vigoro for all plants are contained in every bag. Sow at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. 10c) (5-lb. pkg. 45c) (10-lb. pkg. 85c) (25-lb. bag \$1.50) (50-lb. bag \$2.50) (100-lb. bag \$4.00).



SACCO is a fine commercial fertilizer; a combined soil rectifier and growth producer for use on lawns, gardens, flowers, trees, potted plants and vegetables. It is a well balanced preparation containing all the feeding elements essential to the perfect growth and development of all plants. A single Sacco application can be depended upon to make grass and vegetables grow vigorously, and to make flowers and shrubbery beautiful with blooms and foliage. This plant food gives quick results, is easy to apply, and very economical. Use 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. can 10c) (5-lb. pkg. 45c) (10-lb. pkg. 85c) (25-lb. bag \$1.50) (50-lb. bag \$2.50) (100-lb. bag \$4.00).

Prices on Sacco and Vigoro as above apply to stocks now on hand. 100-lb. bags offered for commercial growing only.



NITRAGIN is a regular moist, soil-like culture packed in tins. It is easy to apply and is used for inoculating seed of alfalfa, soy beans, clovers, and all legumes. The directions are on every can. When ordering, always state the size desired and specify the kind of seed on which the Nitragin is to be used.

Garden size Nitragin for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas. Inoculates from 1 oz. to 6 lbs. seed. Price: (10c).

Alfalfa, All Clovers	Each	Beans	Each
1/2 bu.	\$0.30	1/2 bu. ....	.25
1 bu. ....	.50	1 bu. ....	.35
2 1/2 bu.	1.00	1 1/2 bu. ....	.50
Peas—Field and Garden,		Soy Beans, Cow Peas.	
Vetch		Small size	\$.30
1/2 bu.	\$0.25	5 bu. ....	.55
1 bu. ....	.35	25 bu.	2.50
100 lbs. ....	.50		

GARDEN SUPPLIES

MOON SIGN BOOK



If you believe in moon planting get the Moon Sign Book. This book gives complete instructions in the use of planetary influence on planting and harvesting. It also gives the dates and best time to plant and harvest, for setting eggs, for breeding, fishing, for personal affairs. 256 pages of practical information, published annually since 1906.

Price 1943 edition \$1.00, postpaid in U.S.A.



**NEW!
DIFFERENT!**

Weatherized TRELLIS NETTING

Ideal Support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES Grows finer, larger flowers and vegetables. Hung with ease in 5 minutes; no fuss or bother. Use instead of string or wire. (Wire in sun burns delicate tendrils.) *Doesn't rot like string—lasts several seasons.* In 3 sizes: No. 1, 60x72 in., 39c; No. 2, 60x96 in., 49c; No. 3, 60x180 in., 69c. Postpaid.

TRAIN-ETTS

TWISTEMS. A new handy plant tie.

They are strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties. Attractive and very convenient for tying plants, shrubs, vines, and arranging flowers. A twist of the wrist and the plant is tied.

Price: (box of 250 4-in. size, 25c).



VITAMIST. A new scientific achievement, provides an easy method for applying vitamin B1 to flowers, garden and lawn. No fuss—no mess—no bother. Remove the nozzle, drop a Vitamist cartridge into the hose, replace nozzle and sprinkle. One cartridge will vitimize 1,500 square feet.

Thirty weeks supply. 30 cartridges, (\$1.00 postpaid).

GETZUM GUN. An easy and thorough way to get rid of the average tap-rooted weeds. The Getzum Gun applies the Getzum Weed Killer right to the heart of the weed. One drop usually kills the average weed.

Prices: (Getzum Gun complete, \$1.75) (Getzum Liquid, pints, 29c).



WHY, JANE,
TOMATOES ALREADY!
HOW COME?



EASY... I USE HOTKAPS!

Germaco

Hotkaps HELP YOU GROW

Earlier, Hardier, Vegetables, Flowers

Germaco HOTKAPS—strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University Agricultural Experiment Station tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18 to 51 per cent, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen plants three weeks earlier. Quick, easy to set, instructions on package. 100 million used by successful growers. Beat everyone with first vegetables, flowers. Order today.

(25 Hotkaps with Setter 50c) (250 for \$3.50). Postage extra.

Market Growers: University tests prove Germaco HOTKAPS nearly double your early marketable yield per acre, help you get highest out-of-season prices. Premium profits pay for them many times over. Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS protection is cheap! Order today.

(1,000 for \$11.00) (5,000 lots, \$10.75 per M.) (10,000 lots, \$10.50 per M.) (250, with Setter and Tamper, \$3.50) (100 with Setter and Tamper, \$1.95). Postage extra. Write for Free Booklet.

(1000 HOTENTS (for earlier, longer protection) \$14.40).



Farm and Garden Tools

Production quotas have been established on all consumer goods requiring steel. Certain percentages of last year's output can be manufactured. Some items are not available; others in limited quantities. Planet Jr. steels and repairs can be made. Dealers will have good assortments. Planet Jr. catalog and price list will be mailed on request when ready. Brass hose nozzles, sprinklers, garden trowels, etc., limited to present stocks.

TRANSPLANTING BANDS.

Plants are started in these bands and set in the field and they never know they have been moved. Transplant single plants into these bands and when the weather is settled set the plants in the garden without removing the band. Growth is not retarded and the plant is further advanced. Prices with folding bottoms; prepaid if included with sufficient other goods.



	Doz.	100	250	1,000
2-P. 2 in. by 2 in.....	\$0.15	\$0.65	\$1.25	\$4.25
3-P. 3 in. by 3 in.....	.20	.75	1.75	6.35
4-P. 4 in. by 4 in.....	.25	.85	2.00	7.70

THE WESTERN SEED COMPANY, DENVER, COLORADO

SPRAY PUMPS

NEW BIGHEAD TYPE SUPERBUILT SPRAYERS. This new type of sprayer provides a large opening for filling and permits the owner to clean and remove all residue from the tank quickly and easily. Tanks are substantially built of heavy galvanized



steel, or sheet copper. The High Pressure Unit Pump is equipped with a self-lubricating pressure seal valve plunger that develops many times more air per stroke than any sprayer manufactured. It is easy to open, easy to seal, and easy to clean. The aphid angle nozzle permits spraying underneath the leaves. The spray cap can also be attached direct to the extension rod. These pumps will spray whitewash, cold water paints, shingle stain, stock dips, and all disinfectants and insecticides.

Prices With Galvanized Steel Tanks

			Each not prepaid
No. 34G—3½ Gal.	Weight 11 lbs.		\$5.60
No. 44G—4 Gal.	Weight 12 lbs.		7.20
FUN-I-FILL			
No. 21G—3½ Gal.	Weight—9 lbs.		4.40
No. 9G—2 Gal.	Weight 7½ lbs.		3.65

12-GALLON WHEEL-BARROW SPRAY-ER

develops 150-pound pressure and has a capacity of 12 gallons. With its heavy galvanized tank, suction agitation, 6 ft. of 1½-inch high pressure spray hose and 2-ft. brass extension rod, it is an efficient portable spraying outfit designed for narrow row crops, shrubbery, garden truck and small orchards. A real outfit for spraying dairy barns, poultry houses and all farm buildings. Weight, each, 42 lbs. (No. 3170, each, \$14.40) not prepaid.



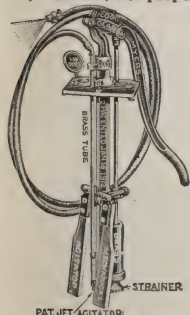
NO. 210 DOBBINS SUPERBILT FLAME SPRAY-ER.

An outfit of great service and utility, burns kerosene, distillate or stove oil with a flame temperature of 2000° Fahrenheit. Uses: burning weeds, brush, rubbish and trash, disinfecting poultry houses, kennels, etc. Heating water tanks and feed cookers, thawing pipes, melting ice and snow, killing grasshoppers, crickets, setting backfires for fire control. Made from heavy galvanized steel with seamless dependable pump. Balanced handle design on torch for ease and comfort in operation. Packed singly. (\$15.65) not prepaid.



R318-B COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP.

The construction is such that the entire pump sets inside the barrel bolted fast at its upper end to the head of the barrel. By this arrangement the working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid that is to be sprayed, thereby avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the necessity of a suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid in a simple form. Base fits 6x8 inch hole. Weight, 40 lbs. Price not prepaid: (Complete with 15 ft. of hose and nozzle, \$17.00). (R318 without hose or nozzle, \$12.50).



PARAGON SPRAYERS are positively first-class white-washing machines as well as tree-spraying machines. The spray nozzle cannot clog, no matter how dirty the liquid, as the liquid passes through the automatic self-strainer before entering the pump. A heavy, steady pressure is easily obtained. These are very well constructed and lasting and durable machines. A guarantee is furnished with every one.

PARAGON No. 1, capacity 6 gallons; equipment 5 feet special 6-ply spray hose, 5 feet spray pipe, 1 brass mist spray nozzle, 1 brass straight spray nozzle, 1 steel spray nozzle for whitewash and cold water paint. (\$19.65) not prepaid.



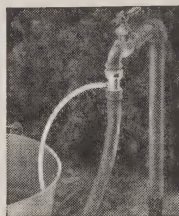
No. 3

PARAGON No. 3, capacity 12 gallons; equipment 7½ feet extension pipe, 10 feet 6-ply hose, 2 spraying nozzles. This machine is mounted on a strong steel frame with either one or two wheels. (\$25.95 each) not prepaid.

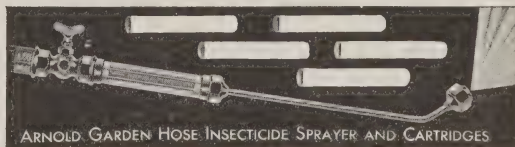
No. 1

ONE QUART TIN SPRAYER, is well constructed, easily operated, and very serviceable for household use and for small jobs. (Each 50c).

HAYES 25 TO 1 PROPORTIONER to apply Vitamin B1, liquid and soluble fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, weed killers economically, safely and easily through the garden hose. Attach Proportioner to hydrant, mix the concentrate with water, drop suction hose into container, attach garden hose to Proportioner. Use a free-flowing nozzle on the end of the hose. Turn on the hydrant and apply same as sprinkling. The Jet mixes the spray accurately. Price: (\$1.95).



Arnold Garden Hose Sprayer consists of a shut-off, a cartridge chamber and an extension spraying nozzle. The regular water pressure forces the solution out of the nozzle in a fine mist. Special soluble cartridges for insect and plant disease control fit the cartridge chamber. Water passes through the chamber, dissolves the cartridge providing correct control solution. A very easy, effective and economical means of applying fungicides, insecticides and fertilizer to plants, shrubs and lawns.



ARNOLD GARDEN HOSE INSECTICIDE SPRAYER AND CARTRIDGES

Prices not prepaid

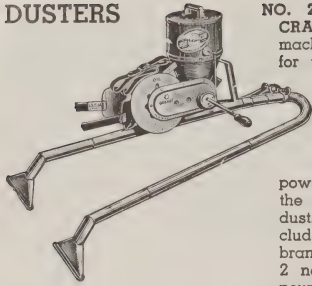
Arnold Standard Garden Hose Sprayer.....	\$4.00
Straight Extensions, 36 inches.....	1.75
Sub-Surface Feeder and Irrigator.....	1.75
Transparent Cartridge Chamber only.....	1.75

Arnold Cartridges: (Each 35c) (12 for \$4.00).

Pyrethrum-Rotenone, P-R Spray, Nic-O-Spray, Aren-O-Spray, Fung-O-Spray, Sulph-O-Spray, Vitamin B1.

SUNDRIES

DUSTERS



NO. 200 DOBBINS SUPERBILT CRANK DUSTER. A powerful machine for field dusting and for use in large areas. Provided with a positive feed and indicator that can be quickly set to accurately control quantity. The

powerful air-blast breaks up the powder to a fine uniform dust. Dusting equipment includes four 15-inch pipes, 1 branch connection, 2 elbows, 2 nozzles. Capacity 5 to 10 pounds. Weight 15 pounds. Not prepaid: (\$14.30 each.)

MODEL C-3 ROOT CRANK HAND GUN. A very practical duster for small acreages. Operates easily and requires no lubrication. Can be raised or lowered for high or low plants or can be swung to rear of operator. Can be adjusted instantly to distribute from one to twenty pounds of dust per acre. Hopper capacity, 7½ pounds. Net weight, 12 pounds. Not prepaid: (Each \$19.80).

MODEL C2 ROOT CHALLENGE DUSTER. Particularly designed for market growers. Well constructed. Perfectly balanced. Feed adjustment per acre 4 to 25 lbs. Capacity 7½ pounds. Not prepaid: (Each \$15.40).



FEENEY DUSTERS, a handy size for house and garden use. Length is 16 inches. Capacity approximately 1 pint. Is ideal

for applying insecticide dusts to vegetables, flowers, shrubs, small fruits. Also for use in killing moths, ants, roaches, chicken lice, etc.

Model B, not prepaid: (\$1.00).

Model BX with extension spout, not prepaid: (\$1.15).

Model F, one quart duster with long extension tube for dusting low-growing plants without stooping and two spreader nozzles. Not prepaid: (\$1.50).



STAUFFER KNAPSACK DUSTER is a well built, sturdy machine suitable for all dry dusting and exceptionally good for spot dusting.

Easy to fill through a side opening with the handy scoop filler cover.

Easy to Carry. The wide shoulder straps and padded back rest make it fit comfortably.

Easy to Operate. Both hands are free. The lever on the right easily operates the bellows, screen and flow of dust; the flexible rubber hose and metal tube on the left side

directs the flow of dust exactly where wanted by the operator. **Easy to Repair.** The sturdy construction insures against wear—precision workmanship throughout, powerful leather bellows, replaceable valves.

Net weight 17½ pounds. Hopper capacity 20 pounds.

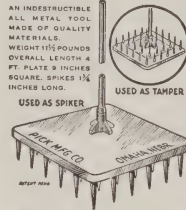
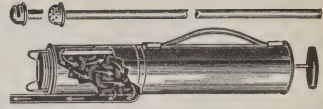
Price: (\$23.00 each) postpaid up to third zone limit.

ROOT WEED KILLER. Very convenient for exterminating dandelions, plantain, buckhorn, etc. Fill the chamber with dry sulphate of iron and use as a cane, set the end on center of weed and push down to stop and lift up.

Not postpaid: (\$1.50 each).

DOBBINS NEW TYPE DUST GUN. This small duster is very convenient for small plots and it will handle all powder insecticides. Will be found very suitable and handy for poultry and household dusting. Has a 24-inch extension tube, nozzles for dusting either top or underside, positive check valve. Capacity ¾ pound. Weight 2 pounds.

No. 132, Garden and Field Use: (\$1.15 each).



SPIKE-TAMP
"THE LAWN MAKER'S FRIEND"

SPIKE-TAMP is the most wonderful lawn tool ever produced. Amazing results follow its use. **SPIKE-TAMP** soon pays for itself in saving of seed, fertilizer, plant food, and water. This two-in-one tool is guaranteed a lifetime against breakage. **SPIKE-TAMP** is useful from early spring till late fall. Should always be used when seeding or when spreading fertilizer or plant food. Besides these uses, spiking aerates the soil, improves the drainage, and cultivates the roots. Grass seed planted should always be tamped. **SPIKE-TAMP** is very useful in the garden to pulverize the soil. Not prepaid: (\$4.50 each).

CORN PLANTERS



No. 306

NO. 306 CORN PLANTER has a flexible and adjustable iron drop. Very simple in construction and will work in any soil. Has an iron seed box and iron channel. The foot is made of polished steel. Weight, 7 pounds. Not prepaid: (Each, \$1.50).



Eclipse

ECLIPSE CORN PLANTER is an All-Steel Rotary Planter that has a positive feed and four changes of discs. It will plant corn, amber cane, kafir, sudan grass, milo maize, beans, peas, etc. Is very simple in structure, and works very easily, as it is arranged to drop 1, 2, or 3 grains at a time. Mailing weight, 10 lbs. Not postpaid: (Each, \$2.85).

SEED SOWERS



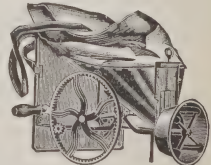
CYCLONE SEED SOWER sows and distributes evenly seeds of clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip. The label gives complete instructions.

Not prepaid: (Each, \$2.45).

Postpaid: (Each, \$2.75).

HORN SEED SOWER. Sectional tube style, equipped with gauge. 'Sows perfectly all smooth seed. Postpaid (\$1.00 each).

GENUINE CAHOON BROADCAST SEEDER holds 22 quarts, is strongly constructed of heavy steel and duck. Control regulates the flow of grain. Strong, efficient, easy to operate. Mailing weight, 8 pounds. Not prepaid: (Each \$5.00).



Feeds and Remedies

BIRD FOOD

Recleaned over our mills. Prices not prepaid.

CANARY seed forms the basis of all bird seeds.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 35c) (10 lbs. \$1.75).

LARGE IMPORTED RAPE or DWARF ESSEX RAPE.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

SMALL or SWEET GERMAN RAPE.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

STERILIZED HEMP.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

LETTUCE seed, white.
(lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.00).

MILLET SEED, large yellow, and small red.
(lb. 10c) (2 lbs. 15c).

SUNFLOWER seed, selected and re-cleaned for parrots.
(lb. 20c) (2 lbs. 35c) (10 lbs. \$1.75).

GOLD SEAL MIXED BIRD SEED. (Dated when packed.) Containing re-cleaned canary, rape, hemp, millet, lettuce seed in proper proportions.
(lb. 20c) (2 lbs. 35c) (5 lbs. 80c) (10 lbs. \$1.50).

POULTRY REMEDIES

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR.
(18 oz. 30c) (2 3/4 lbs. 60c) (6 lbs. \$1.20) (12 1/2-lb. carton \$2.00)
(25-lb. pail \$3.50) (100-lb. bags \$11.65).

PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER.
(14 ozs. 30c) (2 lbs. 60c).

PRATT'S R-P TABLETS.
(Small pkg. 30c) (medium pkg. 60c).

PRATT'S CHICK TABLETS. Formerly white diarrhoea tablets.
(Small pkg. 30c) (medium pkg. 60c).

PRATT'S POULTRY INHALANT. For roup, colds and bronchitis.
(Pint 70c each) (quart \$1.25).

PRATT'S PIK-NO-MOR.
(Jars, 2 oz. 30c) (5 oz. 60c) (1 lb. \$1.35).

PRATT'S SPLIT ACTION WORM CAPSULES. Get the worms in chickens and turkeys.

Adult Size	Chick Size
(50 Tablets \$.85)	(50 Tablets \$.55)
(100 Tablets 1.50)	(100 Tablets 1.00)
(500 Tablets 5.50)	(500 Tablets 3.75)
(1000 Tablets 10.00)	(1000 Tablets 6.50)

PRATT'S DISINFECTANT.
(Pint 40c) (quart 65c) (gallon \$1.60).

PRATT'S DOG FOOD (Cubed).
(Lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 55c) (10 lbs. \$1.00) (25 lbs. \$2.15) (100 lbs. \$8.50).

PRATT'S ROOST PAINT. Kills Poultry Lice.
(1/2-pint can \$1.00) (pint can \$1.75) (quart can \$2.50).

Other Pratt Products quoted on request.

CEL-O-GLASS

Is an ultra-violet ray window material made on a galvanized wire mesh base. Light in weight, strong, flexible, durable. Will support more than 200 pounds per square foot. Cannot break or shatter like ordinary glass. Keeps cold out, heat in. Installed with staples and hammers.

(36-inch width 33c per lineal foot in rolls of 25 feet or over) not prepaid.

WATER GLASS EGG PRESERVER

Is recommended as an economical and safe way for preservation of eggs. Put the eggs in a crock or jar and mix the Water Glass with water that has been boiled, using 12 parts of water to 1 part Water Glass, and pour it over the eggs. All the eggs should be covered with the mixture.

Prices, not prepaid: (pt. 25c) (qt. 40c) (1/2 gal. 60c) (gal. \$1.00).

Blatchford's

CALF MEAL is the original substitute for milk. Its efficiency is due to three things: It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. Therefore it is first in quality. It contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. Therefore the finest and healthiest calves can be raised upon it. It is very economical. One pound makes a gallon of pure milk-substitute and it can be used at less than half the cost



of using milk. It is extremely palatable, easy to feed, and the calves can be raised from babyhood. Prices, not prepaid: (25 lbs. \$1.35) (100 lbs. \$4.75). Write for prices on large quantities.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF PELLETS same price as meal.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION REMEDIES



KOW-KARE is a concentrated tonic, conditioner, and regulator to promote assimilation, aid low cost milk production, and build up vigor for calving. A small dosage daily is a valued aid in getting more milk from the same feed, and averting many ills that threaten loss of dairy income. Give Kow-Kare a few weeks before and after calving and you will save many worries at this critical time.

Prices, not prepaid: (medium size 65c) (large size \$1.25) (6 large cans \$6.25).

BAG BALM for teat and udder ills, and all farm healing. Bag Balm combines the virtues of a refined medicated ointment with an exclusive liniment-like oil that penetrates and promotes quick healing. Dairymen testify to Bag Balm results for caked bag, sore teats, bunches, chapping, cuts, inflammation, common ills and injuries. Eliminates discomforts, often between milkings. Cannot taint the milk.

Price: (Big 10-oz. pkg. 60c).



GRANGE POKE ROOT COMPOUND for that serious disorder peculiar to cows—non-contagious garget—our Grange Poke Root Compound is favorably known to dairymen. It is well to be prepared for the unexpected by keeping a can on hand always. Grange Poke Root Compound has been used for more than 25 years. Price, not prepaid: (65c).

BAG BALM DILATORS—For quick healing of spider, scabs, bruises, internal injuries, or for hard milkers. Molded of smooth, ivory-like composition. Holds muscles in correct shape for unobstructed healing of teat canal. Will not melt or "give" under pressure. Patented fluted shaft carries healing ointment inside. (25 Dilators, sterilized and packed in Bag Balm. 60c).



INDEX

AMOUNT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS SOWN TO THE ACRE

ACHILLEA	46
Acroclitum	33
Ageratum	31, 42
Agrostemma	60
Ajuga	52
Althea	53
Alyssum	33, 46
Amaranthus	49
Amaryllis	49
Amber Cane	51
Anchor River	51
Anchusa	33, 46
Antirrhinum	31, 43
Ant Killers	70
Anthemis	55
Apples	55
Apricots	56
Artichoke	2, 31
Asparagus	2, 31
Aquilegia	36, 46
Ash	54
Asiatic	31, 33, 34, 36
Atalade	70

BABY'S BREATH	34, 47
Bag Balm	75
Balloon Vine	34
Balsam	52
Barberry	34
Barley	52
Beans	2, 3, 67
Beauty Bush	57
Beard Tongue	40
Begonia	54
Birch	58
Bird Food	58
Blackberries	34
Black-eyed Susan	34
Bleeding Hearts	46
Blue Grama Grass	62
Blue Lace Flower	34
Boysenberry	69
Broom Corn	59
Broccoli	4
Brome Grass	62
Broom Corn	59
Brussels Sprouts	66
Buckwheat	52
Buddleia	52
Butterfly Bush	52

CABBAGE	6, 7, 31
Calia	34
Caladium	49
Calendula	31, 34
California Poppy	37
Calliopeia	34
Campanula	31, 35
Candytuft	59
Cane	59
Canna	35, 49
Canterbury Bells	31, 35
Cantaloupe	16, 17
Carnation	31, 35
Carota	3
Castor Bean	35
Cauliflower	5, 31
Celery	11
Celery	9, 31
Celery-Glass	35
Celostia	35
Centauria	35
Ceresan	69
Chard, Swiss	4
Cherries	54
Chicory	11
Chinese Cabbage	7
Chrysanthemum	35, 46
Citron	17
Citrus	17
Clematis	51
Clovers	61
Cobaea	35
Cockscomb	35
Coleus	36
Collards	31
Collections	32
Columbine	36, 46
Coreopsis	36, 46
Corn	10-11, 36, 64, 65
Cosmos	52
Cottonseed	52
Cress	52
Crested Wheat Grass	62
Cumbers	12
Currants	57
Cyanus	54
Cypress Vines	36

DAHLIA	36, 48
Daisies	31, 36, 46
Delphinium	37, 46
Dewberries	57
Dianthus	42, 47
Digitalis	37
Dill	11
Dogwood	52
Dolichos	38
Dusty Miller	37
EGGPLANT	13, 31
Elder	52

Artichoke, Jerusalem. Roots.	400 to 500 lbs.
Artichoke. 1 oz. to 400 plants.	
Asparagus. 1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.	
Beans, Dwarf. 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.	40 to 60 lbs.
Beets, Table. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.	6 lbs.
Beets, Sugar. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.	12 to 20 lbs.
Beets, Mangels. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.	7 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	
Cabbage. 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	1/4 to 1/2 lb.
Carrot. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	3 lbs.
Cauliflower. 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	
Celery. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	1/4 lb.
Chicory. 1/2 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.	
Corn. 1 lb. to 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.
Cowpeas. Broadcast.	120 to 150 lbs.
Cress. 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	
Cucumbers. 1 oz. to 75 hills.	2 lbs.
Dill. 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	3 to 5 lbs.
Eggplant. 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	1/4 lb.
Endive. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 1/2 lbs.
Kale. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	1/4 lb.
Kohlrabi. 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 lbs.

Elm	54
Endive	13
English Daisy	37
Fertilizers	36
Eucynurus	52
European Privet	51
Evening Primrose	37
Evergreens	55
Everlasting Flowers	37
Everlasting Sweet Peas	37, 47
FARM SEEDS	59, 67
Feeds and Remedies	75
Ferns	52
Fertilizers	36
Feverfew	37
Field Corn	64, 65
Flax	47, 66
Floss Flower	33
Flowers	33
Flowering Crab	54
Flowering Plum	54
Flowering Quince	54
Flowering Trees	54
Flower Seeds	33
Four-O'Clock	37
Foxglove	37
Fungicides, etc.	68, 69

GAILLARDIA	37
Garden Tools	72, 73, 74
Garlic	13
Geranium	37
Gladioli	49
Globe Amaranth	27
Godeletia	31, 37
Golden Bell	52
Gooseberries	57
Gourds	38
Grapes	58
Grasses	60, 63
Gypsophila	34, 47
HEDGE PLANTS	51
Hegari	59
Helianthus	43
Helichrysum	38
Heliotrope	38
Hollyhocks	31, 38
Honey Dew	17
Honeysuckle	51, 52
Horseshoe Roots	31
Hokaps	72
Hyacinth Bean	38
Hydrangea	52

ICE PLANT	38
Implements	73, 74
Indian Corn	38, 65
Insecticides, etc.	68, 69
Ipomoea	40
Ivy	51
JAPANESE HOP	38
Job's Tears	38
Johnson Grass	59
Joseph's Coat	33
Junipers, Spreading	55

KAFFIR	59
Kale	13
Kentucky Blue Grass	63
Kochia	13
Kohlrabi	13
Kow-Kow	75

LACE FLOWER	34
Lady Slipper	34
Larkspur	41, 38
Larkspur	41, 38
Lathyrus	37, 47
Lawn Grass Seeds	63
Leek	13
Lettuce	14, 52
Lilac	52
Lilies	47
Lily of the Valley	47
Linden	54

Linum	39
Lobelia	31, 39
Lupines	31, 39, 47
MAGNOLIA	54
Mangels	67
Manisul	31
Maple	31
Marigold	31
Marvel of Peru	37
Mataricia	37
Mignonette	39
Millet	59
Milo Maize	39
Mint	31
Mock Orange	53
Moonflower	39
Morning Glory	53
Moss Rose	42
Mountain Ash	54
Mushroom	19
Muskmelon	16, 17
Mustard	31, 37
Myosotis	31, 37

NASTURTIUMS	40
Nemesia	40
Nicotiana	40
Nigella	40
OAK	54
Okra	19
Olive, Russian	51, 54
Onions	20, 21
Onion Plants	21
Onion Sets	47
Ornamental Shrubs	52, 53
Oxalis	49

PAINTED DAISY	35, 46
Pansies	31, 40
Paris Green	68
Parsley	19
Parsnips	22
Pasture and Hay Grasses	56
Peaches	56
Peanuts	67
Pears	23, 67
Pear Moss	71
Peonies	31, 49
Peppers	22, 31
Perennial Flax	47
Perennial Flowers	46, 47
Pest Exterminators	70
Petunia	31, 42, 47
Phlox	31, 42, 47
Physocarpus	53
Pinks	42
Plants	31
Plant Protectors	72
Plant Stimulants	70
Platyodon	47
Plums	56
Poa Corn	65
Poplar	54
Portulaca	37, 42, 47
Potatoes	27, 31
Potato Eyes	75
Poultry Remedies	75
Primrose Remedies	37
Privet	13
Pumpkins	24
Pyrethrum	42, 48

RADISHES	24, 25
Ranunculus	47, 49
Rape	66
Raspberries	57
Red Clover	61
Remedies	75
Rhubarb	25, 31
Ricinus	35
Rose of Heaven	42
Rose of Sharon	53
Roses	50, 51

Leek. 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 lbs.
Lettuce. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	2 to 4 lbs.
Melon, Water. 1 oz. to 75 hills.	2 to 4 lbs.
Melon, Muskm. 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	4 to 5 lbs.
Nasturtium. 2 ozs. to 10 ft. of drill.	15 lbs.
Okra. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	8 lbs.
Onion Seed. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 to 5 lbs.
Onions for sets.	10 to 12 lbs.
Onion sets in rows.	8 to 10 lbs.
Parasols. 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.	2 to 3 lbs.
Parsley. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	60 to 75 lbs.
Peas. Garden. 1 lb. to 150 ft. of drill.	1/4 lb.
Pepper. 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	75 to 100 lbs.
Peas, Field. In drills.	2 to 3 lbs.
Pumpkin. 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	8 lbs.
Radish. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 lbs.
Salisbury. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	3 to 4 lbs.
Squash, Summer. 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter. 8 ozs. to 100 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.
Tobacco. 1 oz. to 4,000 plants.	1/4 lb.
Tomato. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 to 6 lbs.
Turnip. 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.	

Rutabaga	30
Rye	66
SAGE	71
Sage	25, 31
Salsify	42
Salsify	26
Salvia (Scarlet Sage)	31, 43
Sand Verbena	43
Savoy Cabbage	43
Scab Peas	61
Scarlet Runner Bean	43
Schizanthus	43
Sea Lavender	47
Sedum	47
Seed Disinfectants	68, 69
Sesamum	69
Shade Trees	54
Shasta Daisies	36
Shrubs	52, 53
Smilax	43
Snowdrops	31, 43
Snowball	53
Snow-on-the-Mountain	43
Soil Bacteria	69, 70, 71
Sorghums	53
Sorrel	43
Spinach	28
Spiraea	53
Sprayers, Dusters	73, 74
Squash	26, 27
Statice	31, 43, 47
Stock Beans	67
Stocks	47
Strawberries	58
Strawflowers	38
Sudan Grass	59
Sumac	53
Sundewers	43, 59
Sweet Clover	61
Sweet Corn	10, 11
Sweet Peas	37, 44, 47
Sweet Potatoes	31
Sweet Scented Shrub	53
Sweet Sultan	44
Sweet William	45
Swiss Chard	4

TAMARIX	53
Timothy	62
Titthonia	45
Tobacco	28
Tomatoes	29, 31
Tools, etc.	72, 73, 74
Transplanting Bands	72
Trees	54
Trollius	47
Tuberose	49
Tulips	30
Tufted Pansies	31, 45

VEGETABLE Plants and Roots	31
Veronica	32
Verbena	31, 45
Veronica	47
Vetch	66
Viburnum	53
Vines	51
Violet	31, 45
Viscaria	45
Vitamin B-1	71

WALLFLOWER	45
Water Cress	11
Water Glass Egg Preserver	75
Waterers	18, 19
Weed Killers	54
Weeping Deciduous Trees	54
Weigela	53
Western Wheat Grass	62
Wheat	68
Wild Cucumber	45
Wild Flower Mixture	45
Willow	54
Wisteria	51

XERANTHEMUM	45
ZINNIA	31, 45

The Western Seed Co.

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For Description See Catalog Pages as follows:

	Page
Alfalfa	60
Apples	55
Asparagus	2, 31
Barley	66
Beans	2, 3, 67
Beets	4, 67
Berries	57-58-59
Cabbage	6, 7, 31
Cane	59
Cantaloupe	16-17
Carrot	8
Cauliflower	5, 31
Celery	9, 31
Cherries	56
Clover	61
Corn, Field	36, 64, 65
Corn, Sweet	10, 11
Cucumbers	12
Dahlia	36, 48
Dusters	74
Eggplant	13, 31
Fertilizers	71
Flax	47, 66
Flower Bulbs	47-48-49
Flower Plants	31, 46, 47
Flower Seeds	33-45
Grapes	58
Grasses	60, 62, 63
Implement	73, 74
Insecticides	68, 69
Kafir Corn	59
Leek	13
Lettuce	14, 15
Mangel Wurzel	67
Millet	61
Milo Maize	59
Nursery Stock	46-58
Oats	66
Onions	20, 21
Peas	23
Peppers	22, 31
Pieplant	25, 31
Plums	56
Pop Corn	65
Potatoes	27, 31
Poultry Remedies	75
Pumpkins	24
Radish	24, 25
Rape	66
Roses	50, 51
Rutabagas	30
Rye	66
Shrubs	52, 53
Sorghums	59
Spinach	28
Sprayers	73
Squash	26, 27
Sudan Grass	59
Timothy	62
Tomatoes	29, 31
Trees	54
Turnips	30
Watermelons	17, 18
Wheat	66

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Page 30

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Page 49.



GARDEN MUMS

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Page 46

GARDEN MUMS

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